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THE CAUCASIAN.

PURE DEMOCRACY AND WHITE SUPREMACY.

VOL. XI. CLINTON, N. C., NOVEMBER 17, 1892. No. 6

IF YOU WOULD LIKE
To communicate with about ten thousand of the best country people in this section of North Carolina, then do it through the columns of THE CAUCASIAN. No other paper in the Third Congressional District has as large a circulation.

BRIEF OPINIONS.

How green would a man have to be to believe that millionaires would support parties that makes the tariff the leading issue unless they got the big end of the bargain.—*Ex.*

The little fire that has been so long smouldering at Homestead and other manufacturing and mining centers is not extinguished. And it never will be until the people adopt a system by which millionaires can be prevented from robbing their employes.—Topeka *Advocate.*

This thing of answering argument with eggs is one of the good old conservative ways in Kansas and Kansas and Georgia, one of the ways to keep up the credit and good name of the State. By the way did you ever hear of a public meeting being disturbed by People's party men, or even boys of that persuasion?—Kansas People's Party.

Bob Ingersoll is reported to have said: "I believe in protecting what are called infant" industries, but after these infants' get to be six feet high and wear No. 12 boots it is about time to stop rocking the cradle, especially if the infant tells you if you stop rocking he will get out of the cradle and kick your head off."—*National Watchman.*

Freedom of speech is denied to an American in the capital of Georgia. What kind of Democracy is this? It is an insult to every wealth producer who paid his taxes to build the capital. Our country people have been denied the use of the capital to hear their own man speak. Their representatives have been insulted in their own house—not allowed to speak in their own building.—*Southern Alliance Farmer.*

The postal system pays the railroads $325.50 for hauling a mail car from New York to San Francisco. This car would easily seat sixty people, which would be a little over five dollars a passenger across the continent! This shows some of the things the future has in store for people when they begin to think what the ballot box is really for.—Pomeroy's Advance Thought.

Corporations never die, have neither quis or conscience, regard not God or man, are but multiplied aggregates of brains, employ the best talent to give them the right of way over all business and mankind, ride rough shod over all private business establishments, control all legislation, dictate the policy of both the old parties and disregard all law by controlling the courts, thereby securing decisions that nullify all law.—*Ruralist.*

Humanity has been threatened through hundreds of centuries by pestilence costing millions of victims. Science has enabled us to trace the origin of pestilence, and it gave us the means to prevent and stamp it out. But as humanity is organized upon the foolish plan of individualism, we continue falling the prey to cholera and other terrible foes to human life. Individualism must go, or humanity will perish! Universal brotherhood, scientifically organized, is our own salvation. Away with the idiocy of the past! Give us the commonwealth of the universal republic of labor and fraternal reciprocity!—Journal of the Knights of Labor.

Switzerland is the model republic of the world. Fifty years ago she faced the problems confronting the poor of the United States to-day. Her patriots were equal to the emergency, and established a government bank. The public credit was printed on notes, and these notes were loaned to the farmers on mortgages running thirty years at 3½ per cent interest, the borrower to pay one-thirtieth of the principal back annually. The old mortgages were taken up. Prosperity smiled upon the people. Shylock was banished; usury impossible, and the little nation went upward and onward to its happy destiny.—National *Economist.*

It is simply monstrous that capitalists are allowed to use convict labor; so monstrous that no self-respecting community could possibly tolerate it. Excepting the Russian and German monarchs no men in the world are clothed with greater power than American railway magnates. Things come to a pass where the whole people have to consider what is to be done with the railways. It is impossible to allow the owners to do as they please. There is no solution except the putting forth by the state of its undoubted supreme authority to exercise a rigid control under which the managers shall be quasi-state officials instead of private servants of Goulds and Vanderbilts.—Chicago *Sentinel.*

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

The Yadkin *News* learns that it is all a mistake about Mr. A. Shugart, of Yadkin county, who was accidentally shot by his sweetheart, being dead. He is improving slowly.

The eleven-year old son of Mr. J. T. Dees was bitten by a mad dog last week. He was taken to Charlotte and the mad stone applied, which stuck to the wound about two hours.—Monroe *Enquirer.*

It is said the Asheville Street Railway Company's force is contemplating a strike unless they are better paid. It is said also that the company owes several of its employees $400 each.—*Progressive Farmer.*

John Noel, charged with the murder of Ed. Brown, pleaded not guilty before the criminal court last week. The case has been continued until next session of court. The prisoner has been released on $500 bond.—Asheville *Gazette.*

Mr. E. R. Williamson, a book agent of Salem, was knocked from a trestle one mile east of Winston, this morning and was instantly killed. He attempted to cross the trestle in the face of an approaching train.—Charlotte *News.*

Creamery stock is booming since large orders have come for the produce. The goods are to be placed as far South as Birmingham, in Lynchburg, and other remote places. The stockholders are enthused over the the demand for supplies.—Charlotte *Observer.*

A severe loss has befallen Messrs. Hackburn & Willett in the destruction last week of their saw mill, box mill, and fertilizer mill on their farm two and a half miles from the city. The fire caught underneath the mill from a spark. The loss was about $5,000. There was no insurance whatever.—New Berne *Journal.*

The hoisery mills at Scotland Neck and Kinston are receiving more more orders than they can fill, while similar mills are in course of erection at Tarboro and New Berne. The Tarboro cotton mills made a profit of 20 per cent. for the past year, and have just declared a dividend of 8 per sent.—Charlotte *Observer.*

The Goldsboro Cotton Mill will soon start up on its fullest possible running capacity. Mr. L. D. Gully, its new owner, has secured the services of one of the best cotton mill men in the South as its superintendent, and at an early day the machinery will be set going and kept on full running time.—Goldsboro *Argus.*

It is a pretty long tramp from Charlotte to Washington, but either Mr. J. M. Creighton or Mr. Jasper Alexander, will take it after the election. They were talking politics last week and before they had parted they made a bargain. If Cleveland is elected Mr. Creighton is to walk to to Washington. If Harrison wins Mr. Alexander is to take the tramp.—Charlotte *News.*

Fifty masked men went to the jail in Alamance and took therefrom J. S. Seawell, the white man against whom the grand jury has returned a true bill for the murder of J. F. Mathews, a young merchant. Seawell was taken a mile away, a rope placed around his neck, he was strung up, and a confession extorted from him. Then he was taken back to jail.—*Ex.*

Ella, 12 year old daughter of Jno. A. Lyttle, residing on South Main street, while dusting a mantel on on day last week, knocked a box of dynamite caps into exploding the caps, knocking the girl down, breaking window panes and bursting a kettle of water on the stove. Portions of the shells imbedded themselves in the girl's body, inflicting painful, though not dangerous wounds.—Asheville *Democrat.*

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the dead body of Charles fisher Bevan was found in the barn of P. H. Hanes, two miles northwest of the city, by Mrs. Russell, while hunting for eggs. There was a flask of whiskey in his inside pocket and a bullet hole through his right temple. His face was covered with blood, so that it was difficult to identify the body, but from the general description it was supposed to be that of C. F. Beavan, a son of Mr. J. Bevan, Jeweler, of Winston, A. son of the latter went to the scene last night and identified the body as that of his brother. It was evidently a case of suicide.—Winston *Call.*

We see that the *Centenary* for October contains a fine portrait of Dr. Kingsbury the talented editor of the Wilmington *Messenger* and also a two column sketch of his life. It is splendidly written and is a deserved tribute to our esteemed contemporary's chief.....Dr. Chas. L. Davis, of Morehead, was arrested last week on the charge of setting the fire which destroyed the fish houses in that place Sunday night. An examination was held before Cicero Davis, J. P., of Beaufort and circumstantial evidence being strong against him he was bound over to court in the sum of $500, which bond was given and he was released. He was arrested on the two charges, embezzlement and arson. On the first he plead "Guilty," on the second Not Guilty," but the examination resulted as we stated at the beginning in his being bound over to the next term of Carteret Superior court. Mr. Davis is a native of Morehead.—Newberne *Journal.*

THE SILVER QUESTION.

FALLACIES OF THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST FREE SILVER EXPOSED.

PLACE GOLD AND SILVER ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

THE DEMONETIZATION INIQUITY.

BY DEBASING SILVER THE "GOLD BUGS" SEEK TO CONTRACT THE CURRENCY AND INCREASE THE PURCHASING POWER OF GOLD.

Among the various enactments of Congress, instigated by money gatherers at the expense of wealth producers, to increase the value of gold by depreciating the value of other forms of property, and money, and of labor, none was more unjustifiable and iniquitous than the demonetization of silver in 1873. The universal protest against this action was so strong that the use of silver as money was partially restored by the limited coinage act of 1878. The People's party demanded that it be fully restored by free and unlimited coinage. The banks and money interests, on the other hand, are strenuously endeavoring to further restrict the present coinage and if possible secure the entire demonetization of silver.

Speaking on this subject before the Senate, January 19, 1886, Senator Teller, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, says:

"Without a sufficient amount of money with which to do business, the energies of the people are depressed. Money scarcity means dull times and low wages, or no wages at all. The persons who suffer least from scarcity are money lenders, bill discounters and pawn brokers; those who suffer most are the laborers.

Mr. Teller presented statistical tables showing the coin circulation of the world. He stated that gold and silver had been found insufficient to carry on the business of the world and all nations have resorted to paper currency, based on these metals. He continued: "The whole amount of paper money issued is $3,943,000,000, more than the whole amount of either gold or silver. If these gold and silver combined have been found insufficient to carry on the world's trade, what reason is there for supposing that gold alone would be sufficient?

"When you destroy the money faculty of silver you increase the purchasing power of gold. Thus you are fitting the holders of bonds and mortgages and government securities because the principal and interest of these obligations remain to be paid with but one-half the money in existence that existed when the debts were contracted. The holders of these obligations constitute a great and powerful class—a creditor class and they want silver demonetized because of the subsequent enormous increase in the purchasing power of gold. They have raised the cry that gold will leave the country if we do not suspend silver coinage. They raised the same cry against the passage of the silver coinage act of 1877. We were then told that the United States would become the repository of all the silver in the world; that we would lose all our gold, would lose our national credit, and would be unable to sell our bonds. What was our financial condition at that time and what is it today?"

Mr. Teller submitted exhaustive statistics, showing that under the operation of the coinage act this country did not lose gold, but accumulated gold at a rate unprecedented in history; that our national notes increased in value, our bonds were never in greater demand, and further that no injury was wrought banks, as had been claimed, but that there was an increase in the prosperity of the country, as a whole, compared with the period of demonitization.

* * * *

The stoppage of silver coinage would be equivalent to adding $300,000,000 to the national debt. It would add from twenty to thirty per cent. to every dollar of debt in the land—an amount almost too great for computation. The creditor class demands the suspension of coinage—which is practically a stoppage of it—and also that we pay in gold the $346,000,000 of national bank notes and withdraw them from circulation. The next step will be to take from the silver dollar already coined their legal tender value, thus effecting a reduction amounting to $562,000,000 in the circulating medium—over one third of our whole circulation. The business of the country would be left to do done with about one third of our present stock of money."

"Mr. Manning, the present Secretary of the Treasury, has told us that the laboring men would not suffer from silver coinage. Let the gentleman speak for the great moneyed corporations and for the bondholders and capitalists but not for the laboring men. The laboring men are well aware that that great department of our Government has passed into the control of banks, bankers and moneyed powers. They know that the statutes passed to curtail the powers of money corporations and capitalists are violated every day in the Treasury Department. Every scheme that could be devised to disgrace silver has had the sanction of that department. The Treasurer of the United States has even gone into a convention of fifty-four bankers—a convention whose object was the depreciation of silver—and his presence among the bankers was carefully telegraphed to all corners of the earth. That was a scheme to frighten the people into the idea that silver coinage would bring ruin to our industries, and the Treasurer's presence in that convention was the most indefensible attack that has ever been made on the credit of a government by its own sworn officials."

After pointing out how the book keeping of the Treasury Department had been changed, in order to deceive the people as the amount of money on hand, to cover the further reduction of the amount in circulation by its retention in the Government vaults. Mr. Teller concludes:

"The trouble with the Treasury of finals is that they consult the national bankers and money lenders—not the real business men of the country. Had our Government officials executed the laws of the land as they found them, there would have been no trouble about the silver question. I do not desire a forced circulation of silver, but I do demand that it be given an equal chance with gold. When this is done I am willing to abide the decision of the commercial world."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

If It Cannot be Adjusted Save Through Calamity, Then Welcome Calamity.

Tribune, Salt Lake, Utah.

Austria is now entering on a gold standard currency. The banks of England, France and Germany are strengthening their gold reserves. Even in the British Empire public opinion is directed toward the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver. To Holland's East India possessions the government has already closed its mints to free silver coinage and it is said, with satisfactory results. The India Currency Association, ably representing the mercantile interests of British India, proposes that the government shall not only stop free silver coinage, but sell only rupees only in exchange for gold at a fixed rate of exchange. And the article closes with a quotation from Bradstreets, that if the view of the foreign press, and particularly the financial part of it, be accepted as correctly representing the opinion of those who will decide the action or the international monetary conference, nothing of a favorable nature need be expected from that gathering.

To begin with, Bradstreets, it is well enough to keep in mind, has always been an organ of the goldites. What little it could do to break down silver has been done by it. Regarding Austria, it is true she is moving for a gold standard, but she is exceedingly anxious to have the silver matter adjusted so that the two metals shall circulate side by side. No doubt the banks of England, France and Germany are strengthening their gold reserves; that is true because they are afraid of what may happen, especially the Bank of England. Its President frankly says there is not enough gold in the world to do this world's business, and the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, said a year and a half ago, that the failure of the Barings revealed the fact that except for the extraordinary ability displayed by the president of the Bank of England in that crisis—except his ability to draw from France and from Russia some ten millions in gold—the Bank of England would have been made bankrupt and the commercial center of the world removed from London.

As to the India Currency Association, that same association is not fairly reported. In their demand they gave the alternative that the government shall place India currency on a gold basis shall do something to restore the rupee to its old value. It was the demand of that association, and the trouble in India, in addition to the ringing protest of a mighty free silver party in England against the present state of affairs, that caused Lord Salisbury and Goschen to agree to the conference; and that Mr. Gladstone, just coming into power, with all his old foggy notions, opposes the matter, does not change the possibilities of the conference at all; and when he talk about England being able to handle its own finances, he talks as one who is not familiar with all the pressure which is being put upon those who have the government finances of that realm in charge. We shall see how he treats India's demand either for the restoration of silver the establishing of a gold standard in that country.

In the meantime values are decreasing. In the meantime the shrewdest financiers cannot help but notice that not only are values falling to the limit of endurance on the part of the people, but to a point where their securities are no longer safe. Already around their ears is ringing the cry: "You have scaled the money of the world down one-half; we propose to scale our debts down one-half." As we look upon it, Mr. Gladstone is not a big enough man to stand up and try to stem the tide which is sweeping in upon England and her people from every corner of the earth. The business has reached a point where something must be done, for silver, or it must be repudiated as money altogether; and the wisest men in England know if there were to be such wreck throughout the British Empire as was never dreamed of before, and they dread it more than they would dread an overwhelming war.

THE NATIONS MONEY.

How Our Present Financial System Works.

INFLATED IRREDEEMABLE CURRENCY LEADS TO BANKRUPCY

The People Demand Honest Money.

Financiers of all parties agree that the material prosperity of a people depends upon a stable currency, sufficient in volume to carry on the business of the country.

The gold standard men, who now control the financial policy of both the great parties of this country, allege that no money, one dollar of which will not buy 26 8-16 grains of gold, is a stable currency. According to them, to issue money upon any other basis would be inflation—would be to impose upon the country an irredeemable currency—which is their peculiar bane. All efforts to place the money system upon a basis adequate to the needs of the people has been met by this shibboleth: "It would give us an irredeemable currency; it would be ruinous. We tried it during the war, and want no more of it."

On all sides the people are demanding more money; the amount in actual circulation is insufficient to transact the business of the country. Yet the hard-money men tell us we cannot have more, because the amount at present outstanding is all that can possibly be carried on a gold basis.

A leading Democrat, Matthew Marshall, "the greatest financial writer of America," according to the New York Sun, in a recent note of warning against the issuance of more money, says:

"Our paper money is perilously near the limit, at which any further addition to it will lead to depreciation below par in gold, which will be manifested by a premium on that metal.

"We are now carrying $346,000,000 in greenbacks, $110,000,000 in coin notes, issued under the act of July, 1890, $53,000,000 in national bank notes, and about $410,000,000 of silver certificates, representing dollars.

"This mass is intrinsically inferior money, amounting to $1,039,000,000, is at present at par with gold coin, is accepted by the Government for duties and taxes the same as gold, and is redeemed in gold whenever gold is demanded for it. Fortunately, these demands are yet rarely made, and in small amounts; but the stock of gold in the treasury available for meeting them, is now run down to $113,000,000, and is exceedingly anxious to have the silver matter adjusted so that the two metals shall circulate side by side. No doubt the banks of England, France and Germany are strengthening their gold reserves; that is true because they are afraid of what may happen, especially the Bank of England. Its President frankly says there is not enough gold in the world to do this world's business, and the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, said a year and a half ago, that the failure of the Barings revealed the fact that except for the extraordinary ability displayed by the president of the Bank of England in that crisis—except his ability to draw from France and from Russia some ten millions in gold—the Bank of England would have been made bankrupt and the commercial center of the world removed from London.

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Bobbie—(five years old, whose business it is to look after the eggs for mama and who breaks all the rotten ones) me is a Demetat.

Papa—Why are you goidg to be a Democrat, Bobbie?

Bobbie—Tause I tan frow yotten eggs.—*Hayseeder.*

REASONS FOR THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

A subject of the utmost importance to the farmers of this state, and to the South generally, and which has not received the attention of our public press and the people which its great demands, is the Anti Option Bill now pending in Congress. This bill is aimed at "future" dealing, a species of gambling in the great agricultural products of this country, which has grown into a monstrous evil, and has inflicted incalculable damage on the cotton growers of the South. The conditions of the bill are directed at the seller of "futures," the "short seller," as he is called, who does not own or have any control of the product he sells. He must take out a license at a cost of $1,000 yearly, must give a bond of $40,000, and must pay a tax of 5 cents per pound on all cotton and 20 cents per bushel on all grain that he sells as "futures." It is designed to exterminate "future" gambling, but does not interrupt legitimate trade. We presume a lack of information as to the details of this iniquitous "future" business is the reason why our people and press have not raised an unanimous and irresistible demand for the passage of the bill. We propose to assist in supplying that information, and to that end we invite the careful attention of our readers to the extract which follows, taken from the printed volume of testimony before the committee on agriculture of the house of representatives. The bill passed the house by a majority of four to one at its last session. It would also have passed the senate, but the future rings became greatly alarmed by the action of the house, and put forth tremendous efforts against the bill, which resulted in its postponement by the senate until December. It is the first business that then comes up in that body. Its great importance to our people will be partially realized when it is stated that New York and New Orleans sold 45,000,000 bales of futures the past season, in direct competition with our crop of 9,000,000 bales of actual cotton, and that by manipulations of the future boards prices were forced down 3 cents per pound. The rings broke down futures to beat those who bought futures, and at the same time they broke down the price of actual cotton. Our senators and representatives, especially the former, must be made to know that the interests of our people require the destruction of this nefarious gambling system by prompt passage of the anti option bill. Read carefully this extract:

"The 'future' business, so called, has certainly grown into an unspeakable injury to the cotton trade, and its effect almost constantly has been to depress prices below their natural level. The cotton future business is controlled in New York, New Orleans and Liverpool, New York having the commanding influence in this country. A ring or syndicate control it there, and make the prices which are posted on their boards, and these being wired all over the land decide the course of the market. They have control of all machinery of the business. The people of this country have naturally a strong speculative tendence, and not knowing how the future market is manipulated, and thinking the chances equal for upward or downward changes, and believing all to be fair, many of them buy futures, because it takes less money to do so, and they thus avoid the expenses that attend carrying the cotton itself. When they buy they are required to put up $1 per bale margin in hands of the New York operators, and for every decline of twenty one hundredths of a cent they must put up an additional $1 per bale; then by pressing prices down they get immense sums accumulated in New York as margins. When such a prize is at stake the New York rings never allow it to get away. Having such complete control of the machinery they continue to depress prices, and call for additional margins, until the buyers are exhausted or discouraged and sell out, losing all they have put up.

This year is a striking illustration of the evils of the future business in cotton. When prices had declined to 8 cents for milling, a great number our Southern merchants and planters, believing this price too low to stand, and looking confidently reasonably for improvement, bought futures largely and put up their margins. Then the process of gradual squeezing went on. Prices were reduced and more margins called for. This was repeated again and again. The weak buyers put up two or three margins, and were then forced to give it up, but the stronger buyers held on, feeling assured that the lower it now went the more certain there was a big reaction So they continued to put up margins some as many as five, six and eight, as the decline went on. Memphis alone, as estimated by parties well informed, has sent over $1,000,000 to New York this winter for margins on cotton futures. The entire South, having the same faith in better prices, has done the same thing, and at this time there are doubtless $10,000,000, or more, held in New York as margins on future deals still unclosed and pending. This is the prize now before the rings, and they will move heaven and earth to capture it. This can only be done by depressing prices and squeezing out the holders, and as the rings have full control of the future boards they continue to squeeze the market down. They never allow such prizes to escape them; they are few in number, well organized, with immense capital to back them. The buyers are scattered everywhere, unorganized, and means very limited. The result cannot be doubted.

"There is no doubt whatever that the tendency of the future business in cotton is always to depress values

"Ten years ago (1881–182) the cotton crop was very short, and the knowledge of this fact led our South ern people, and other outsiders, to buy heavily of futures. Everybody, in all lines of business, who could raise some money for margins went into it, counting surely on better prices because of a better crop. Merchants, lawyers, doctors, mechanics, drummers, everybody, took a hand and seemed to fear there would not be enough futures to go round. The crop was short; but in spite of it, the rings, having sold futures to the whole country, went to work to squeeze prices down and capture the immense pile of margins that had been put up. By the methods they know so well how to use, and in the face of facts that would naturally have put prices up, they forced them down some 3 cents per pound, and thus squeezed out of this multitude of buyers—dambs' they facetiously called them—and got their money. When this had been accomplished, and there was no longer any inducement to depress prices, the market reacted rapidly to the extent of some 4 cents per pound, and values reached the level which the conditions of legitimate supply and demand justified. That season it was estimated by our best informed business men that the South alone lost not less than $30,000,000 on futures, all of which went into the pockets of the rings. It is strange that with such enormous gains in prospect, and that too without a single lick of honest work, and without a commensurate investment of capital or risk—is it strange that the men who gather in this golden harvest of dishonest plunder should fight vehemently against any and every effort made to stop or check the nefarious business?

"Dealing in futures is a terrible excrescence which has gradually and insidiously fastened itself on business and commerce until it threatens destruction and death to all legitimate trade on which it is ingrafted. It will be difficult to exterminate it. The rings can afford to spend millions to preserve it, and will use money and influence to do so. New York fattens on it. It is like a great devilfish, with its horrible body located there, and stretching its deadly tentacles, covered with suckers, all over the land, exhausting the lifeblood of honest legitimate trade, and bringing poverty and ruin on tens of thousands of foolish people who venture to touch it."—*Ex.*

SOME FACTS AND QUERIES.

New York Congested With Money—The South Depleted—Why is it

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Let our farmers, and all our readers, ponder well the facts and questions contained in the paper we here republish. They are, in deed, food for thought—such thoughts as cause the blood to boil as we contemplate the rapacity of a band of men in New York who have build up the scheme of "Future" dealing, under the guise of business, and enrich themselves, not by honest work or business, but by grinding the hard working farmer into the dust.

Think of it! Nearly $700,000,000 surplus unused capital glutting the banks of New York on the 30th of last April; that could not be loaned at even 2 per cent. per annum; and at the same time our southern people, having just marketed the largest cotton crop they ever raised, yet stripped and destitute of money and unable to borrow enough to assist them in starting another crop even at 8 to 10 per cent, interest. Contrast the two pictures. "Is there any relation between the depletion of the south * * * and this vast increase of New York's pile?" Verily there is. We take the responsibility of answering that question. We see New York's increase of nearly $200,000,000 in less than 18 months. We see the south drained of her money and pressed with the tightest financial stringency ever known since the war and that, too, on the heels of two most abundant crop years. And we see this "Future" dealing business as the main connecting link for transfering our wealth to New York bank vaults. It is as plain as the tracks by which we follow the wolf to his den.

Let our people raise speedily such a demand for the passage of the anti-option bill as that our senators and representatives will not dare to refuse it. Or if they do neglect it make them know that there will indeed be a "day of accounting and settlement" between the plundered people and the unfaithful servants. Remember, the bill to wipe out this "Future" gambling has passed the house and is the first business that comes up in the senate when it meets in December. There is no time to lose.

New York sold 23,000,000 bales of cotton futures between 1st September, 1891, and 1st May, 1822. It is reasonably estimated that fully three fourths were sold to the south.

Between 1st October and 1st April futures for August delivery declined in New York from 8 81 to 6.68 per pound, as shown by the New York Financial Chronicle.

The average loss to buyers of futures this season has been scarcely less than one cent per pound—equal to $5 per bale. In a great many instances where the buyers held on hopefully and stubbornly their loss ranged from 14 to 24 cents per pound. At one cent per pound it makes a loss to the south of $36,250,000. To be conservative, reduce it to $50,000,000, even.

The bank statement of April 30th, published in the Financial Chronicle shows an accumulated surplus in the New York bank vaults of $68,027,600, made up of net deposits and reserves. "Money on call advanced at 1½ and 2 per cent" per annum.

This is an increase of $36,417,400 since 1st, January last, and of $187,324,500 since 1st January 1891, as shown by the Financial Chronicle.

The last two cotton season have been the most disastrous to the south in all her history, since future dealing began, from losses on "future" contracts. The decline (mostly a manipulated decline) during that period being over 50 per cent, taking the highest and lowest prices reached.

Is there any relation between the depletion of the south by this dealing and this vast increase of New York's pile? It is more than coincidence or is it a direct result.

These figures are fabulous and startling, but are based on solid facts and deserve thoughtful consideration.

Persons in the south and elsewhere who bought futures on these gambling deals, even though they suspected not the dishonest methods by which prices are made, and may have thought everything stright and fair—these may not be entitled to, nor deserve, any sympathy or protection.

But is no protecteon due to our internal commerce which is thus piratated and demoralized by these vile schemes?

Is no protection due to the producer, by whose labor and sweat our crops are made, to insure him the prices that the regular laws of supply and demand justify?

Does not the Constitution give Congress full power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States? (Art. 1, Sec. 8.)

And when a gambling scheme of the worst order has been ingrafted on the legitimate trade and commerce of the entire land, utterly demoralizing the values of our staple producers, is it not high time to use the "regulating" power conferred by the Constitution for its abatement?

When New York has sold 23,000,000 bales of "future, to buyers scattered all over the south, and elsewhere, can it be doubted that her interest and desire is ty secure low-prices before these contrasts mature?

And when they control all the machinery of the boards where "future" prices and made, and have such strong reasons for wanting lower prices, can it be doubted that the sellers of all this "paper" cotton will do, and do everything in their power to depress prices?

And when they thus have the disposition and the power to lower prices, and their interest all run that way to the extent of millions, is it possible that any one can indulge such a stretch of credulity as to believe they will not, and do not, purposely depress prices?

If these gamblers in futures would keep their wretched business to themselves, away and apart from our legitimate trade, it would matter but little to the general public how much they deceived and defrauded each other.

But they have daringly and brazenly engrafted their stupendous gambling scheme, with its ruinous effects, on the very commerce of the whole land, and interwoven it in the trade of our great staple products, polluting the veins and arteries of commerce, perverting the long established customs of healthy trade, reversing the great laws of supply and demand, and by all these crimes against the welfare of the land they have brought their guilty practices within the constitutional grasp of Congress.

And shall Constitutional technicalities or any other minor objection, deter our representatives from righting this great wrong? Will such reasoning satisfy our Southern farmers who have been robbed of untold millions in the depressed values of their cotton and cotton lands; or our Western farmers who have been robbed in like degree in their grain and meat? When their dearest rights are at stake, and it has come to be an issue of safety or ruin, of bread and meat for wife and children, will they accept such ancient sophistries as the kind of representation they had the right to expect from the men they have trusted and honored with seats in this august American Congress? And will there be no day of accounting and settlement for such neglect of their interests.—Ex.

Governments make all money. Then why should not our government keep the circulation up to the amount sufficient to keep every wheel of industry in motion. Garfield said, "whoever controls the money of a country, controls all industry and commerce." It is high time for the people to speak in such tones that it cannot be misunderstood that more money is needed and to say to parties, you are not wanted unless you will heed this call.—Ruralist.

It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

THE CAUCASIAN

Entered in the Post-Office at Clinton N. C., as Second-Class Mattert.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17. 1892.

For the last 30 years the Democratic party has been fighting the negro politically and using him as a scare crow to keep the white men in one party. A few days before the election last week the Democra's saw they were beaten, so they turned to the negro and holding out their suppliant hands in distress cried "save us O, colored man or we perish." And strange to say the colored men saved them.

The Democratic party has won in North Carolina, but another such a victory will kill the party. The leaders started the campaign by abusing the reformers in the People's party and trying to drive them back to the Democratic party by crying negro domination, and by all kinds of appeals to race feeling and sectional hatred. When this failed they began to beg reformers to go back to the party, when this failed they adopted Dr. Kingsbury's suggestion and joined with the "black and tan brigade" to defeat reform. There is no longer any question about the understanding between Eaves and Simmons. In short the reformers are beaten by a combination and concert of action on the part of the two extreme elements of the old parties.

AN OVERSIGHT.

A Raleigh correspondent to The Virginian makes use of the following language: "The newspaper published by Marion Butler, the third party leader, makes a pitiful appeal to the Democrats in its issue to-day asking for tolerance and good will." We don't claim to have the honor of writing the piece referred to by the Raleigh correspondent. It was a clipping from the Farmers' Advocate, and the printers of The Caucasian failed to give the proper credits. May it be said to the credit of The Advocate, that it was not a pitiful appeal to the Democrats. It had no reference to any particular person or party. The Raleigh correspondent is good at misrepresentation.

PRINCIPLES WILL LIVE.

The People's party advocates such principles as are dear to our people and mere defeat will not injure its progress. A party may be defeated in an election, and survive. Mere defeat at the polls does not kill a party if it has vital principles which give it a hold upon the people, nor does mere success at the polls insure long life to a party, for it may be its last success. In 1848 the whigs were successful, and in 1852 they were beaten and never heard of again. Whether successful or unsuccessful at the polls, in order to continue to live, a party must have vital principles in which the people are interested.—*Ex.*

THE CAUSE AND THE MEANING.

The result of the election all over the country is a surprise to every one, and to none more than to the Democrats themselves. The Democratic party has held the vantage ground from the beginning of the fight, but the leaders did not expect such a sweeping victory. The wisest men of the party are more thoughtful than jubilant. For over thirty years the Democratic party has been the party of opposition, their Statesmen have been trained for a generation to be successful objectors, to be negative rather than positive workers in State craft. Now to be suddenly put in possession of all these branches of the government is a victory that brings responsibility that is embarrassing to the party leaders. All the more is this true inasmuch as the result of the election is not as much an endorsement of the party as a protest from the masses against present conditions. The size and concert of this protest from every quarter is due largely to the agitation and discussion of economic questions by the reform element of the country. Hundreds of thousands were educated on and converted to the principles of the People's party, who did not have the courage to vote with the party or who thinking that it could not win this time, decided to vote for the Democratic party this time as the lesser of the two evils. In the past the party has always promised much but could always face the voter by claiming that they had not "had a chance." They now have the chance. Much will be expected. If the party temporizes with the situation, and fails to wipe out the oppressive legislation and to give the people the needed remedial legislation, there will be a tremendous reaction. But this reaction can never be to the Republican party, for it has nothing to rally the people to. The landslide will be to the People's party. There is room for this party, it is needed and the next two years will show it. It is impossible for the Democratic party to meet the expectations of the people on account of the conflicting interests of the elements that have contributed to the success of the party this time, the Northern and New England elements of the party (which controlled the policy of the party in the last Congress, and which will do it in the next) will never agree to the legislation that is needed by the South and the West. As soon as the mass of the voters see this, there will be a rearrangement of party lines. A party of the South and West will face a party of the North and New England. The result of this election paves the way for the reformers to crystallize its forces into one party and win in the next fight. The outlook is propitious.

No flowery rhetoric can tell the

SUPREME COUNCIL.

OF THE N. F. A. AND I. U. IN SESSION.

President Louck's Annual Address.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

MEMPHIS. TENN.,
Nov. 15th, 1892.

President Loucks called the Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union together this morning at 11 o'clock. The delegates from nearly every State are in. The President's annual message will be delivered this afternoon. It will deal principally with the present situation and the future work of the Alliance. This will be a very important meeting. Steps will be taken for strengthening and increasing the membership of the organization, while the policy for the future will be fully discussed and considered. M. B.

THE ORGANIZATION MUST BE MAINTAINED.

This country has just passed through a most remarkable campaign. It has been one of vituperation, misrepresentation and villification. The motives of good men on all sides have been impugned. This is to be regretted, but the great conflict is over and let all bitterness sink in oblivion. Be charitable to each other, heal the wounds made by bitter words.

But we desire to say a few words about the Alliance. There are politicians and bitter partisan papers throughout the State that would delight to crush the Alliance. They have sung its praises during this campaign, but at the same time cherished no special regard for the organization. They know that this reform movement was, in a great measure, brought forward by the Alliance. This great and powerful organization has done more to educate the masses in political economy and in industrial reform than any organization that ever existed in this country. Its work has been rapid and thorough. From one end of the country to the other the masses have been grounded in its principles. They yet adhere to them. They believe them to be right. They believe they offer a just solution of the evils afflicting the country. And we believe they will dare to maintain them.

Though there may be some estrangement, yet we hope and trust that all differences may be reconciled; that all ill-feeling may be allayed, and all may put their shoulders to the wheel and continue the good work inaugurated by the Alliance. The masses must continue to educate themselves on economic and industrial questions. They can not afford to trust the wily politician. They must study and co-operate for their own welfare. The Alliance organization must be maintained. Aside from educating the masses on political questions, it can achieve a vast amount of good in various other ways Maintain it.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

National Alliance

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 15—The first open session of the Farmers' Alliance was held this morning. President Loucks, Messrs. Macune, Tillman, Wardell, members of the executive board, Secretary Turner and delegates from every state were present. President Loucks called the convention to order and expressed his agreeable surprise at the large attendance. He stated that the political harvest of 1892 had been successful and now the work of sowing for a greater harvest of e896 would begin. This remark was applauded by the Third party wing. Hon. A. L. Nimson behalf of Governor Buchanan, welcomed the delegates to the State, and Farmer Dean, New York, responded. He said that the Alliance more than any other body was wiping out the Mason and Dixon line. Major Fleece, of Memphis, and Colonel Gales welcomed the quests to the city. Marion Butler of North Carolita, responded to these speeches, after which a committee on credentials, consisting of Messrs. Deming, of Pennsylvania, Burkitt, of Mississippi, Otis, of Kansas, Ellington, of Georgia, and Southworth, of Colorado, were appointed.—*News and Observer.*

Whenever you find a man who voted for Fremont in 1856 or one who voted for Lincoln in 1860, you will find one who is proud of it. Thirty years hence, men will be "pointing with pride" to the camyaign of 1892, when they voted for the first presidential candidate of the Peogle's party, J. B. Weaver.—*Alliance News,*

The great shadowing curse of America to-day is the monopolist. He puts his hand on every bushel of wheat, every sack or flour and every ton of coal, and not a man, woman or child in America but feels the touch of moneyed despotism.—*Talmage.*

There isn't a millionaire, a banker, money shark, or speculator in the land, that wants a change in our financial system. It is good euough for them. It made them rich and is

Thanks Giving Proclamation of Gov Holt

Gov. Holt has issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

From the establishment of this Government to the present time, there has been no period in the history of our Commonwealth in which the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has more richly bestowed upon us His blessings, or indicated more clearly His purpose to preserve for us our civil and religious liberties.

To the Author of all good we owe whatever of peace, prosperity, or happiness we have enjoyed during the past year. The people of North Carolina have much for which to be thankful, and, while the earth has not yielded her greatest abundance, our people are yet blessed with a moderate and reasonable return for their labors.

In conformity, therefore, with the recommendation of the President of the United States, I, Thomas M. Holt, Governor of the State of North Corolina, do appoint Thursday, the 24th day of November, 1892, as a day of thanksgiving, praise and prayer. And I do earnestly request that the people of our State lay aside all secular business and assemble on that day, at their usual places of worship, in humble thanksgiving for past blessings, and prayer for a continuance of Divine favor.

In order that our service may be more pleasing and acceptable, let us remember in our prayers and substantial offerings the needs of the widow and orphan, the disabled soldier, the poor and afflicted, and all institutions established throughout the State for their proper care and maintenance.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the one hundred and seventeenth yearof our American Independence.

THOMAS M. HOLT.

By the Governor:
S. F. TELFAIR,
Private Secretary.

Chief Justice Merrimon Dead

Raleigh Cor Norfolk *Virginian.*

Raleigh Nov. 14.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning Augustus Summerfield Merrimon, Chief Justice of this State died at his home here after a lingering illness. His life had for weeks been despaired of. His disease was diabetes. For several years he had been in failing health. Judge Merrimon was born in what was then known as Buncombe, but is now Transylvania county, September 15th, 1830. The place of his birth was known as Cherryfield's. He was poor and received a meagre education, mainly at Asheville. He was admitted to the bar and soon gained a reputation. In 1860 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and in May, 1861, was appointed a captain in the quartermaster's department here. The same year he was elected Solicitor of the Eight district. In 1856 he was elected Superior Court judge. He had the most arduous work in preventing riots and deadly affrays between the ex-Union and ex-Confederate sympathizers in the Western country, in 1866, having a conflict of authority with Gen. Carty, he resigned as judge. He came here and resumed his law practice, his partner being Hon. Samuel F. Philips.

In 1858 he declined the nomination for Governor. He was nominafed for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated. He was prominent in '68-'70, in the Kirk war troubles, and was one of the first to apply for habeas corpus writs. In 1862 he was the Democratice nominee for Governor but Tod R. Caldwell defeated him. In 1872, after a notable contest, he was elected U. S. Senator, defeating Vance; 18 Republicans voting for him. He was a very able Senator. In 1882 he was appointed Associate Justice by Gov. Jarvis. In 1880, at the death of W. N. H. Smith, Gov. Fowle appointed him Chief Justice, and in that year he was elected to the same position by over 40,000 majority. He married Miss Margaret Baird of Buncombe, who survives him. He leaves six children.

HE'S A CHUMP.

Who's a chump?

The man who works hard to make his farm worth $2,000 and votes to reduce its value to $1,000.

The man who works hard to double the products of his farm and votes to reduce their price one-half.

The man who works hard to earn clothes for his children, and votes them to another man's children.

The man who works and prays 364 days in a year, and on the 365th day votes away half his earnings and says he's worse than an infidel; he won't provide for his own family.

The man who prays that this "earth may be as the kingdom of Heaven" and votes to make it a political hell.—*National Reformer.*

Suppose a railroad cost $10,000 per mile and earns 6 per cent. net to the stockholders. Then suppose the stockholders capitalize it at $30,000 per mile—$20,000 per mile of water —by what right in law or equity can such road fix a rate to earn 6 per cent. on $30,000 per mile?

A couple were married at Atlanta, Ga., who were first betrothed thirty-five years ago. That engagement was broken off, and since then the

Our Present Financial Policy.

"Liberty cannot long endure in any country where the tendency of legislation is to concentrate wealth in the hands of the few."

We declare that the Government should make its own money. What says Clay?

"Anything that the Government will receive in payment of public dues is money, and good money, no matter what its form may be."

Read the opinions of the men who made this country what it is, and judge who is right:

"Any person holding any office, or any stock in any institution in the nature of a bank for issuing or discounting bills or notes payable to bearer or order, cannot be a member of the House whilst he holds such office or stock." Resolution signed by President George Washington.

"The right of issuing paper money as currency, like that of gold and silver, belongs exclusively to the nation."—Albert Gallatin, Washington's Secretary of the Treasury.

"On the whole, no method has been formed to establish a medium of trade, in lieu of coin, equal in all its advantages to basis of credit, founded on sufficient taxes for discharging it at the end of time, and in the meantime made a general legal tender."—Ben. Franklin.

"Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulating medium must be to the nation to whom it properly belongs. * * * It is the only resource which can never fail them, and it is an abundant one for every necessary purpose. Treasury bills, bottomed on taxes, bearing or not interest, as may be found necessary, thrown into circulation, will take the place of so much gold and silver." Thomas Jefferson who drafted the Constitution of the United States.

"Funding is simply robbing the people on a grand scale."—Jefferson.

"Why compel the people to pay interest on government credit through the bank, when said credit should be extended direct to the people without interest."—Calhoun.

"Bank paper is cheap to those who make it, but very dear to those who use it. On the other hand, national currency, while it would greatly facilitate its financial operations, would cost next to nothing; but would give to every branch of industry great advantages. And now I undertake to affirm without the least fear that I can be answered that a paper can be issued by the government with the single promise to receive it for dues, which would form a perfect circulation which could not be abused by the government; that it would be as uniform in value as metals, and I shall be able to prove that it is within the constitution and power of congress to provide such a paper, according to the most rigid rule of construing the constitution."—John C. Calhoun.

"The government ought not to delegate this power (issuing money) if it could. It is too great a power to be trusted to any banking company whatever, or to any authority but to the highest and most responsible government."—Thomas H. Benton.

"I affirm it as my conviction that class laws placing capital above labor are more dangerous to the republic at this hour than was chattel slavery in the days of its haughtiest supremacy. Labor is the superior of of capital, and deserves much higher consideration."—Abraham Lincoln.

"My agency in procuring the passage of the National Bank Act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that effects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished, the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other, in a contest such as we have never seen in this country."—Salmod P. Chase.

"There is gathered around the capitol of this nation a gang of pirates, who thundered successfully at the doors until they have driven this government to the most preposterous acts of bad faith and legalized robbery that ever oppressed a free nation since the dawn of history."—O. P. Morton.

"If by any process all business were compelled to be transacted on a coin basis, and actual specie payments should be enforced, the whole civilized world would be bankrupt before sunset. There is not coin enough in existence to meet in specie one thousandt part of the commercial obligations of mankind."—Jno. J. Ingalls in the Senate, Feb. 15, 1878.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Give to every man what he earns with his hands. Capital gets too much, labor gets too little. Flesh and blood are more sacred than gold. The time will come in this country when every man will demand the right to catch some happiness before he quits the world.—*Robert G. Ingersoll*

THE MOST PLEASANT WAY

Of preventing thegrippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefitted one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all

HANDY MONEY FOR THE POOR MAN.

An examination of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1890 show that what little money we have in circulation is most of it in denominations so large that the common people, except editors, cannot get hold of it. The following are the denominations:

Ten thousand dollar notes,	$ 68,000,000
Five thousand dollar notes,	35,000,000
One thousand dollar notes,	40,000,000
Five hundred dollar notes,	23,000,000
One hundred dollar notes,	67,000,000
Fifty dollar notes,	44,000,000
Twenty dollar notes,	195,000,000
Ten dollar notes,	216,000,000
Total,	$683,000,000

Think of it! $68,000,000 all in $10,000 notes. Who ever saw one? Besides this, some $640,000,000, largely silver and fractional currency is locked up in the treasury, and paper bills of $100,000 issued in its stead. Much more is held out of reach of the masses. We have only $407,000,000 in denominations of $5 and under in circulation. This is the money that is available for the masses. Yet this includes $15,000,000 old paper, fractional currency, nickles, etc., not in circulation.—*The Vanguard*

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

MOVING BEES INTO THE CELLAR.

The Main Points When and How to Do It Considered.

Two or three years ago the question of when bees ought to be carried into the cellar was considerably discussed. The drift of the matter at that time was that we were leaving our bees out of doors too long. The bees had ceased to store honey or to breed, they seldom flew and consumed but little food, either honey or pollen; in fact were ready for their winter's nap. No cleansing flights were needed. The intestines were not loaded, because almost no food was being handled or consumed, and nothing was voided in these late flights, if the bees did fly. It was argued that it was better to carry the bees in before they had even felt the touch of winter's stern hand and before the hives were dampened by frost or snow or ice. Instances were mentioned where bees were carried into the cellar unusually early, yet they wintered well. Some beekeepers said that as time went by each year found them putting their bees in the cellar at an earlier date. "All this appears reasonable, and, for aught I know, is good doctrine," says the editor of The Beekeepers' Review. "I have put bees in the cellar as early as Nov. 10 and as late as Dec. 15, and could see little difference. It is my belief that after bees have ceased active labors for a sufficient time to allow their systems to get rid of the waste matter resulting from such labors, and they have had one or two flights after cool fall weather has set in, that any slight accumulations may be voided. That nothing is gained by leaving them upon the summer stands. That anything is gained by putting them in unusually early I doubt. In short, I think it unimportant when the bees are brought in, provided they have really settled down for winter's inactivity and they are not left out until freezing weather sets in."

On the subject, How shall the bees be carried in? the authority quoted says: "If there are only a few colonies and they are near the cellar they may be picked up and carried in by 'main strength.' If there are two persons to do the work it simplifies matters, as the hives may be carried between them upon a hand barrow. Mr. H. R. Boardman has a cart behind which he can walk and from the front of which project arms that may be thrust straddle of a hive and the hive thus raised from the bottom board and wheeled into the cellar without so much as touching the hive with the hands. Mr. F. H. McFarland, of Vermont, has a sort of neckyoke, to each end of which a hive may be attached by wire loops that pass under the hive.

"If the bottom boards are loose (and they ought to be) and there comes a day when 'its growing colder all the time,' just raise each hive an inch or two, putting a block under each corner. This will allow the cold to 'get at' the bees, causing them to cluster quickly and compactly, when they may be carried into the cellar without leaving a little cluster upon the bottom board or very many bees leaving the hive. I would not bring in the bottom boards with the bees and I would stack the hives if I had room enough. Manage in some way to have an empty space below the combs. Put the weakest colonies on top."

When to Sell Pork.

Sell your hogs when you can get the most money for them at the least outlay, advises The World, authority for the following: "The ups and downs of price we cannot readily control, but by careful attention to feeding and the use of the scales we can tell closely whether we are making corn into pork at a profit or not. If not, there ought to be a change of ration or an immediate sale of marketable stock. It does not pay to hold beyond the time of profitable growth and fattening. Most successful feeders believe it pays best one year with another to sell the pork when the highest point in gain has been reached, letting the question of probable higher prices alone. Corn used in keeping over fattened hogs will make twice as much pork if given to other animals. It is a losing game to hold for an increase of price as a rule. Make all the pork you can out of your corn in just as little time as possible.

"As a rule it is unprofitable to fatten swine in winter or to keep them for the purpose of making them attain extraordinary height. A hog that weighs 300 pounds dressed is large enough for all practical purposes, and for hams and shoulders lighter weights are preferable. Young swine will make more gain from the same amount of feed than older ones will, so that the greatest profit consists in making hogs merchantable quickly and marketing them as soon as they are sufficiently large and fat. Exceptions to this rule may occur in sections where corn is cheap and plenty, on account of being so far from market that railroad transportation cannot be afforded. In such cases feeding corn in winter to animals that can be driven to market may be the best way of disposing of the surplus grain."

Here and There.

The corn crop report puts the average at 92.5.

Two billion dollars are invested in the dairy business of this country. This is almost twice as much money as is invested in manufacturing and commercial

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

What Joseph Harris Has to Say About It in The American Agriculturist.

According to the modern notion of "a complete manure," neither salt, plaster nor lime is a manure at all. A "complete manure," we are told, is anything that contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. But salt, plaster and lime contain neither nitrogen, phosphoric acid nor potash. And therefore they are not manures, either complete or incomplete. If we accept this notion there is nothing more to be said. But while nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are unquestionably the three ingredients of plant food most generally deficient in our soils, it is very certain that they are not the only substances that will increase the growth of our crops. Lime renders the nitrogen and potash of our soils more available; plaster makes clover and corn grow more luxuriantly, and I have seen a decided benefit from an application of salt on mangel wurzel, barley and wheat.

John Johnston, "the father of underdraining," and one of the most successful farmers of his time, used salt on his winter wheat for many years. He sowed about four bushels per acre broadcast on the land at the time of sowing the wheat in the fall. He once showed me a large field of wheat that was also sown with salt as above, except a narrow strip running across the field. The effect was most marked and beneficial. The wheat on each side this unsalted strip was taller, the straw brighter and stiffer, and the heads better filled. "Why did the salt do so much good?" Frankly, I do not know. There are hundreds of instances where salt has had a decided effect; there are more instances where its application has done no good. "Agricultural salt" has been offered our farmers at very low prices, and many have tried it; but for some reason or other its use does not extend. "Do I use it?" No. "Do my neighbors use it?" No, certainly not, as a rule. Where one farmer uses salt a hundred continue to use, year after year, superphosphate.

Hundreds of experiments might be cited where salt has proved beneficial. Why it is sometimes valuable and oftentimes not, we do not know. We do not understand its action. We are nearly as ignorant in regard to the action of plaster. For some years we have supposed that salt and plaster checked the evaporation of water through the leaves of the plants, and thus lessened the injurious effect of drought. Some recent experiments would indicate that plaster was favorable to the growth of the bacillus or "nitrate yeast" that converts organic nitrogen and ammonia into nitrates and thus rendered the nitrogen immediately available for the growth of our cultivated crops. Possibly salt acts in the same way. All that we know at present is that salt is frequently very beneficial on some soils and for some crops. One of my neighbors who grows cabbage, onions, carrots, etc., on low, mucky land depends almost entirely on salt as a fertilizer. He frequently raises a fine crop of late cabbage with salt alone. On similar land of my own in the same swamp I find superphosphate and a little nitrate of soda highly beneficial. So that it would seem probable that salt develops plant food from the soil. And it is a question for consideration and experiment whether it is cheaper to furnish the phosphoric acid and nitrates in the form of manures or fertilizers, or whether we should use salt, lime or plaster to develop them from the soil. If a given amount of money in superphosphate and nitrate of soda will produce as large crops as the same amount of money expended in salt, lime or plaster, then of course the fertilizers are to be preferred because they furnish the plant food rather than develop it from the store of organic matter in the soil.

Care of a Horse's Legs.

"Should we wash the mud off a horse's legs or let it dry on and then brush it off?" Good horsemen differ, on this point. This is the answer given in Rural New Yorker. "If the mud could be quickly dried off, the best way would be to let it dry and then brush it cleanly off. But if that is not possible, it is evident that, so long as it remains there undried, it keeps the skin of the hocks wet—the very thing to be avoided. Hence apparently the best thing to do is to get rid of it in the quickest possible manner. This is attained by washing and sponging. But if this is done it must be followed up by a thorough drying. If this is not done the second state will be worse than the first. To avoid grease, have dry hocks in the stable, free from the lodgment of dirt.

Notes in Beekeeping.

The following query was asked and answered in The American Beekeepers' Journal: "Which is the more desirable for hives—a flat cover or a gable roof?" There were eighteen replies to this query. Fifteen of these answered "a flat cover." The editor was included among the advocates of a flat cover, and said that "if the hive slopes a little to the front all the advantages of the gable roof are obtained, without any of its disadvantages." J. P. H. Brown replied, "Flat, if to be covered with tin, but if no metal covering I prefer a gable." M. Mapin expressed a preference for a gable roof. G. M. Doolittle wrote that he used a flat cover overlaid with tin, which is painted white.

Always have a little portico to the bee hives with a roof extending over, and an inch or two beyond it, advises the Philadelphia Farm Journal. The bees do not want to stay indoors during all the rainy weather any more than you do. They may rush to the hive to escape a shower, but if they have a veranda they do not need to all crowd in the hive, but lounge outside, stretching their legs, combing their wings, perhaps close some of their many eyes in a doze. In fair weather the young bees like to play on it as much as you do on a broad porch, while those who come home from a long flight laden with honey like to alight and rest on it a moment before crawling into the hive.

A Good Bean Crop.

Now that improved methods of harvesting have relieved the severe backaching labor incident to pulling beans they may be grown on larger scale with less forebodings. They are best grown on level, dry land of heavy texture, but cultivated until it makes a mellow seed bed. Too much growth of top is the danger from heavy manuring with stable manure. Mineral fertilizers are best for this crop, and on a clover ley plowed after the clover has nearly got in blossom the yield is often twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. It pays better than wheat, but needs frequent alternations with clover to maintain fertility, as the bean crop is an exhaustive one.—American Cultivator.

Feed your milk cows all that they will eat up clean through the winter if you want them to pay for their keep at all.

When one herd of cows gives milk containing over 5 per cent. butter fat, while another yields milk with less than 3 per cent. butter fat, don't you see the fallacy of buying that milk for butter making either by the gallon or pound?

It is the meal and bran fed cow that makes the butter. Winter dairying is good with the cows fed on straw and nubbins.

PLANTS UNDER GLASS.

Opinions of An Expert on the Proper Night Temperature for Plants.

The constantly increasing use of greenhouses in the cultivation of plants makes a knowledge of the best methods for their management of general importance. In growing plants under natural conditions out of doors it is well known that they undergo wide variations of temperature in the changes from day to night. It is not, however, as generally known that such changes in temperature are equally necessary for successful plant growing in glass structures where artificial heat is used. On this subject Mr. William Saunders, superintendent of the gardens and grounds of the agricultural department at Washington, says that one of the most prevalent and injurious errors in the management of greenhouses and other plant houses is that of keeping the temperature too high during the night. To maintain as high a degree of heat during the darkness as during the light is a practice opposed both to science and the results of experience.

It is also told that plants grown in a nearly uniform temperature under glass seldom ripen or mature their wood in a thorough manner; the buds are immature and make feeble growth, and the whole plant contracts a delicate habit of constitution which renders it incapable of withstanding the slightest neglect without injury. On the contrary, plants constantly subjected to a suitable lowering of night temperature are more robust, have short jointed and matured growths, flowers not only expand more fully but remain longer in perfection; fruits are better colored and flavored and more perfect in every respect than those developed in an atmosphere of uniform heat and moisture. Greenhouse plants require no heat during the night further than to exclude frosts.

Another injury consequent upon a high night temperature during winter arises from the extraction of moisture from the atmosphere. To maintain an inside temperature of even 50 degs. when the external is near zero involves a rapid generation of heat, and as the capacity of air for taking moisture increases in proportion to its rise a great demand is made upon the plants and everything in the house capable of giving up moisture. The quantity of water thus carried off may be seen by the deposition of ice on the inner surface of the glass after a night of severe frost. Ice one-fourth of an inch in thickness is often found under these circumstances, the result of condensation and freezing of the water carried from the contained moisture in the atmosphere and from the surface of the plants. The parched and unhealthy aspect of the plants subjected to such treatment is sufficient evidence against the practice.

Dressing and Shipping Poultry.

With the exception of the Boston and New England markets poultry is rarely drawn. For the New York market neither crop nor intestines are drawn, though the former must be free from food, as the city ordinance prohibits the sale of poultry unless the crops are empty. Section 1 reads thus: "That no turkeys or chickens be offered for sale in this city unless the crops of such turkeys and chickens are free from food and other substance and shrunk close to the bodies. That all fowls exposed for sale in violation of this ordinance shall be seized and condemned; such of them as shall be tainted shall, upon examination, be destroyed and the rest which is fit for food shall be used in the public institutions of the city."

To insure the highest market prices for poultry the birds must be well fatted, crops empty when killed, cleanly picked, with the skin unbroken and free from bruise or other blemish; carcass thoroughly cooled, but not frozen, previous to packing. Pack in boxes with a layer of clean straw—rye straw is best—between the layers or birds placed in the same position in which they roost.

Ship poultry for the various holiday seasons so as to reach the commission merchant from two to five days in advance. Avoid having your poultry reach its destination on a Saturday. Mark each package legibly, specify what it contains. Send the invoice by mail.

Carniolans versus Italian Bees.

The editor of the Missouri Beekeeper says that for three years he has been comparing the Italians with the Carniolans, keeping them in the same yard. He says that with a steady flow of honey the Carniolans stored more surplus than the Italians, with about the same per cent. of swarming. With a poor season, the Italians came out ahead. He says the Italians, as we all know, were prolific up to the commencement of the honey flow, then checked brood rearing and filled a part of their combs with honey, while the Carniolans kept up brood rearing until late in the fall, using up their stores and in many cases requiring feeding for winter. The Carniolans swarmed many times when no honey was coming in. He did not find them as gentle as the Italians. During the three seasons the Italians gave more honey with less labor and stings.

Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Agricultural experiment stations are now in operation in all the states and territories except Montana and Idaho. During the year new stations have been established in Wyoming, Oklahoma and Washington. Of the fifty-five stations in the United States, fifty receive their support wholly or in part from the United States treasury. The stations employ 450 persons in the work of administration and inquiry. The results and processes of their experiments are described in the station bulletins and reports.

Refuse vegetables will be greedily eaten by fowls and is good food in conjunction with grain.

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman declares he has a herd of Jerseys of whose milk it takes less than six pounds to make a pound of cheese. This would require 7 per cent. fat and 4½ per cent. casein in the milk, and The Dairyman wisely advises its correspondent to turn such rich milk into butter.

For every twenty chickens there ought to be 150 square feet of floor space. No more than twenty chickens should be confined in one apartment.

The egg and hatching boxes should be removable so as to be readily cleaned and whitewashed. The feed troughs should never have dirt in them—should be so made that the chickens cannot get their feet in them.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists Testimonials free.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Railroads.

ATANTIC COAST LINE.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Apr 24 '92.	No. 23 Daily	No. 27 F'st Mail Daily.
Lv Weldon..	1230pm	5 43 pm
Ar Rocky Mt	1 40pm	6 36
Ar Tarboro..	*2 18pm	....
Lv Tarboro..	12 58am	6 00 pm
Ar Wilson...	2 18pm	7 00 pm
Lv Wilson...	*2 30pm	....
Ar Selma....	3 30pm	....
Ar Faye'ville	5 30pm	....
Lv Goldsboro	3 15pm	7 40 pm
Lv Warsaw..	4 14pm	....
Lv Magnolia.	4 27pm	8 40 pm
Ar Wilm'ton	6 00pm	9 55 pm

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14 Daily.	No. 78 Daily.
Lv Wilm'ton	1235am	9 15 am
Lv Magnolia.	1 54 am	10 57 am
Lv Warsaw..	....	11 11 am
Ar Goldsboro	2 55am	12 05 pm
Lv Faye'ville	....	*9 10 am
Lv Selma....	....	11 8 am
Ar Wilson...	....	12 10 pm
Lv Wilson...	3 35am	12 58 pm
Ar Rocky Mt	4 03am	1 30 pm
Ar Tarboro..	*6 30am	*2 18 pm
Lv Tarboro..	....	12 58 am
Ar Weldon..	5 05am	2 55 pm

No. 15 daily, leaves Weldon 11.. arrive at Rocky Mount 12 04. Arrive Wilson, 12 33 a. m. Leave Goldsboro 1.. Magnolia 2 17, arrive at Wilmington..

No. 62 going South. Leaves Weldon 5 31, leave Magnolia 7 14, leave.. 7 27, arrive 8 30, Leave Wilson 9.. a Rocky Mount 9 40. Arrive at Weldon..

*Dail except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch leave Weldon 4 00 p m, Halifax 4 2.. arrive Scotland Neck at 5 15 p m, .. 6 52 p m, Kinston 8 00 p m. Returning leaves Kinston 7 10 a m, Greenville.. Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon.. a m, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on washington branch.. washington 7 00 a. m., arrives A.. tion 8 40 a, m,, returning leaves A.. tion 7 10,p. m. arrives washington.. Daily except Sunday. Connects with.. on Albemarle and Raleigh R R, .. land Neck Branch.

Local freight train leaves Weldon.. wednesday and Friday at 10 15 a. m.. ing Scotland Neck 1 05 a. m., .. 5 30 p. m, Kinston 7 40 p. m; Returning leaves Kinston Tues ay, Thursday.. Saturdayat 7 20a. m; Greenville.. Scotland Neck 2 20 p m,; arrives.. 5 15 p m daily except Sunday.

Trains leave Tarboro, N. C., via A.. and Raleigh Railroad, daily, except.. 4 40 p m, Sunday 3 00 p m; arrive.. ston, N. C. 7 18 p m, 4 20 p m, .. 8 30 p m, 5 20 p m. Returning, leave.. mouth daily, except Sundays, 6 00.. day 9 00 a m, Williamston, N. C. .. 9 58 a m; arrive Tarboro 10 40 a m..

Trains on Southern Division, .. Fayetteville Branch leave Fayetteville.. a m, arrive at Rowland 12 15 p m.. ing leave Rowland 12 15 p m, a.. etteville 5 15 p m Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch.. Goldsboro, daily, except Sunday, .. arrive Smithfield, 7 30 a m. Returning.. Smithfield,8.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro.. m

Train on Nashville Branch leaves.. Mount at 5 15 p m, arrives Nashville.. m, Spring Hope 6 30 p m. Returning.. Spring Hope 8 00 a m, Nashville.. arrive Rocky Mount 9 15 a m, daily.. Sunday.

Trains on Clinton Branch leaves.. for Clinton daily, except Sunday.. p m. and 11 15 a m. Returning.. Clinton at 8 20 a m, and 3 10 p m.. ing at Warsaw with Nos. 41, 40, 2..

Southbound Train on Wilson and.. ville Branch is No. 51. Northbound.. 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No. 27 South, and 14 North.. stop only at Rocky Mount Wilson.. boro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection.. Weldon for all points North daily.. via Richmond, and daily, except.. via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount.. except Sunday, with Norfolk and.. Railroad for Norfolk and all points.. via Norfolk. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Superintendent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager.

Norfolk and Carolina Rail Road

On and after October 3rd, 189.. run regular over this road (Daily except Sunday) as follows:

South-bound Passenger Train.. Leave Norfolk, Va., Company.. at foot of Mathews street, 9:3.. folk, 10:27 A. M.; Palmyra, 12:2.. good, 12:29 P. M.; Tarboro, 12:5.. rive at Rocky Mount 1:20 P. M.

North-bound Passenger Train.. Leave Rocky Mount 1:50 P. M.; .. 2:17 P. M.; Hobgood, 2:3.. P. M.; .. 2:48 P. M.; Suffolk, 4:50 P. M.; .. Norfolk, Va., 5:55 P. M.

North-bound Passenger Train.. Leave Rocky Mount, N. C., 6:.. boro, 6:30 a. m.; Hobgood, 6:5.. folk. 9.08 a. m. Arrives at N.. 10:10 a. m.

South-bound Passenger Train.. Leaves Norfolk, Va., 2:15 p. m.. 3:36 p. m.; Hobgood, 5:37 p. m.. 6:00 p. m. Arrives at Rocky Mount.. p. m.

Baggage checked at Ticket Office.. pany's Norfolk wharf.

The passenger trains connect.. Mount with north and south-bound.. over Atlantic Coast Line.

For further information apply.. F. MAUPIN, General Forwarding.. folk, Va. T. M. EMERSON..

General Freight and Passenger.. G. M. SERPELL, General Manager.

HOARD'S DAIRYMAN
4 weeks to any..
FREE
Send your address..
W. D. HOARD,
Fort Atkinson, Wis.

THE CAUCASIAN,

THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1892.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Seed Rye $1.00 per bushel. Good Flour $4.50 a barrell. Respectfully,
B. F. POWELL.

"BURNT DOWN."

Although Clinton has suffered a great calamity, I am still at my old stand with a full line of Dry-Goods, Shoes and Hats, and at the very lowest burnt down cash prices. Received this week 35 new cases Shoes to fill in my stock. Also 2,000 yards pretty new prints.

A FULL STOCK OF GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Gloves, Hoes, Handkerchiefs, Dress-Goods, Breast-Pins, Ear-Bobs, &c. Gents' Gloves, Socks, Suspenders, Doment Shirts, White Linen Shirts, Drawers. Special bargains in Cloth for pants or suits.
Very Respectfully,
B. F. POWELL.

We take this means to inform the public that we have opened a Photograph Gallery near the depot in Clinton, at which place we will be glad to serve the public generally. Satisfaction guaranteed to all who feel disposed to give us work of any kind in the line of Photography.
GEO. & J. Q. BASDEN.

Buckwheat and Goshen Butter just received at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

Sardines and the finest Soda Crackers you ever bought just received at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

One barrel Fine Vanilla Crisps just received at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

Have you seen those Violine Strings at T. M. Ferrell's; they are the finest you ever saw.

Full Cream Cheese at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

Cotton Cards at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

Another lot of that celebrated Harris Tobacco just received at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

Another lot of those beautiful "Lemon Cruets" just received at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

RACKET STORE.

The Racket is still going on at prices that tell. When you fail to buy from us right then you loose money. No big prices at our store. Every customer treated alike. It will pay you to come and see.
MARY E. PETERSON & Co.

M. Hanstein is selling all goods saved out of burned store at cost.

M. Hanstein has the largest stock of Shoes in Clinton, and they are selling cheap.

M. Hanstein again calls on those who are due him to settle at once, he must have the money.

LOCAL

—Cotton 8¼ cents.

—Cotton is advancing in price.

—To-day week is Thanksgiving.

—Still they come—new subscribers.

—Which is the "White man's party" now?

—Cleveland's majority of the popular vote is 600,000.

—Gov. Holt has issued his thanksgiving Proclamation.

—Now is the time to pay your subscription to The Caucasian.

—Winston had a $500,000 fire early Monday morning.

—Strangest thing of the season—a dead man wanting to bury a live one.

—Mr. Everett Peterson, one of our oldest citizens, is so unwell that he is confined to his bed.

—His many friends will be sorry to hear that Mr. Jno. R. Wedding continues to be very feeble.

—That an "idle brain is the Devil's work shop" becomes more apparent each day.

—His many friends will be delighted to know that Mr. T. B. Pierce is convalescing.

—He who makes charges through the mail without giving the name, is taking an advantage, and is typical of a coward.

—Quiet reigns supreme, and our town puts on a more business like appearance since the election excitement has subsided.

—President Harrison has issued his proclamation, setting apart the 24th of this month to be observed as Thanksgiving Day.

—While the advance in the price of cotton will benefit some, yet many of the farmers have marketed the bulk of their crop.

—We regret very much to hear of the continued sickness of Inez, the lovely little daughter of our esteemed townsman, Mr. W. G. Rackley.

—The new guard house has proven to be most too frail a structure. About the first bird caged gained his liberty through a side window.

—White not only got a majority of the white vote of the county, but he beat Cooper, with all the colored vote. He got forty-three majority.

—Which is the biggest party in Sampson county to-day? What two parties had to combine to defeat it? Dr. Kingsbury said they would do it.

—If the Democrats do as well with their big victory in the next two years as with the 148 majority in present congress, how taxes will be reduced!

—The Caucasian is cheap, only one dollar a year. You can't afford to be without it. Help us to put it in the homes of five thousand North Carolinians.

—Sampson county went for Weaver, for the People's party State ticket, for the People's party Congressional ticket and People's party Senatorial ticket.

—Sampson county gave Weaver a majority of 328 votes. Cleveland ran behind, Harrison next and Weaver ahead of both. Buckle on your armor for the next fight.

—Keathy, the People's party nominee for the Legislature in Duplin, was beaten by Ward (dem.) only one vote. The Democrats won in many counties by the "skin of their teeth."

—We hope all delinquent subscribers will come forward and pay their indebtedness. It takes money to run a paper, and owing to the heavy loss sustained by the fire, the editor will be unable to indulge in future as in past.

—Rev. Mr. Dempster, a Canadian, preached two very able and instructive sermons at the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning and night. Mr. Dempster has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at this place, and will probably make Clinton his home.

—After a long absence from The Caucasian office, on account of the campaign, and the meeting of the National Alliance at Memphis, Tenn., Mr. Butler will in a few days return to his office duties, and will, no doubt, make the paper better than it has ever been.

—When a subscriber wants his paper changed to another office, or when making subscription remittances, he should always give name and postoffice. A friend from Tatum Texas, sends money for the paper, but fails to give the name. Send us your name, please.

—The old parties finally discovered that the People's party was in it. They were in it so deep as to excite great anxiety among the olds who have heretofore had it all their own way. After the smoke blows away it will be found that the Populists have accomplished more than any other new party in a presidential campaign.

—Judy, the Undertaker,
Is acomin' an' comin';
Judy, the Undertaker,
Is coming to town.

Scatter the news,
Sweep out the station,
Judy is coming, the biggest
man in all creation;
That is, in his own estimation.

—Fowler and Johnson, the People's party nominees for the Legislature, got a large majority of the white vote of the county, and were beaten only 8 votes by the combined Democratic and colored vote of the county. White, the nominee for the Senate, carried the county by 43 majority over the combined opposition.

—Do you owe us anything on subscription? It is unnecessary for us to tell you that we need the money now more than ever before. The Caucasian office must be rebuilt. It can't be done without your united help. Let every one who possibly can pay us promptly, and let every friend of the paper get us at least one new cash subscriber.

—In the absence of the editor, we take the privilege of giving our readers a sample clipping from one of the many letters received at this office. Among other things he says: "Dear Bro. Butler: I wish to convey to you the gratitude of our people for the manly and noble fight you made for us, and assure you that we intend to stand by our cause and sustain our friends as we have never done before. Look out for a long list of subscribers soon.
El Paso, N. C."

—Under the present arrangements it is utterly impossible to get the paper out on time. Besides, the work done by the press fails to give satisfaction. Other, and permanent arrangements must be made. Every effort will be made to complete some arrangements, so as not to loose an issue. But should it be necessary to discontinue for one, two, or three weeks, so as to make permanent arrangements, we hope our readers will not grumble.

—Since the campaign opened, The Caucasian office has suffered a total loss by fire, causing much confusion; also Mr. Butler, the editor, has been too busy during the campaign to put much of his attention to the paper. Notwithstanding all this, we hope the paper has been well worth the campaign price to the hundreds of new subscribers, and that they have become such strong friends to the paper, that as their time expires they will simply renew their subscriptions and in that way help the editor to make it one of the best papers in North Carolina.

—Just before the election some of our friends seemed to be excited over the report that a "Gideon's Band" had threatened the life of Mr. Claude F. Wilson, editor of the Wilson Advance. This miserable farce furnished good campaign fuel for the Democrats of N. C. Doubtless many honest men were scared away from their honest convictions by such reports as circulated by unprincipled men. Several asked our opinion about this note, and we told them it was a forgery. At this late day it is acknowledged through the press that Mr. Wilson wrote the note himself. How much longer will the people be deceived.

—Alliancemen who during the campaign, have been estranged on account of holding different political views should bury the hatchet. The work of education in economic and industrial questions must continue. The Alliance should forever be kept above politics. An organization of this kind is capable of rendering valuable service to the State and and Nation in educating the people to the necessity for reformes. Let the good work continue with unabated zeal.—Farmers' Advocate

—In a number of townships the Democrats had bogus People's party tickets to fool the voter. They had a county ticket just the size of our regular ticket, with the name of Owen F. Herring, printed Owen J. Herring. These votes were placed by some one on top of the pile of our county tickets at many voting precincts. What a spectacle! A party stooping to such trickery so that a returning board controlled by the same party can throw out the votes. The man who will stoop to such tricks and deception is just as mean and unprincipled as the man who will steal chickens from your hen roost, and the days of that party is numbered that is forced to stoop to such tricks to the corrupt use of money to influence voters. The People's is now the party of principle and is just as sure to win as a just God reigns, if we will do our duty. Let every reformer buckle on his armor for the next fight.

—A telegram stating that Mr. Carroll ("Judy") would be in on the 12 o'clock train with a coffin, was received in Clinton Tuesday morning. It was the intention of Mr. Carroll, perhaps others equally as shallow, to go through the process of burying the editor of this paper. For some reason it was postponed. We are told they held a caucus and decided to put the burying off until the "big jubilee." The tiny box was stored away, perhaps in Mr. Wm. A. Johnson's store, to await this important event. The littleness of such a procedure would shame the worse spoiled six year old in all North Carolina. Such tom foolery tends to stir up strife, and surely this is a time when all such should be avoided. Men with gray hairs, who takes part in, or encourages such procedures, have outlived their usefulness and deserves the contempt of sober, thinking christian people.

POSTPONEMENT.

The meeting of Keener's Alliance Union is postponed to Friday Dec. 30th, 1892. Keener's is the place selected, and it is hoped that we will have a full meeting, as business of importance will come up for consideration. Distinguished speakers will be with us. The public generally are respectfully invited, and to bring well filled baskets, as we intend having a basket dinner on the occasion.
G. W. HIGHSMITH,
Cor. Sec'y.
Nov. 7th, 1892.

WINE OF CARDUI, a Tonic for Women.

FRANKLIN ITEMS.

The young men in Well's Chapel neighborhood met a few weeks ago at the Newton school house and organized a debating society. It has continually increased its membership until now it has more than twenty members who are willing to take a part in the discussion. It is encouraging to the parents to see their sons alive to every opportunity for improvement and hear them discuss the queries in a way that would do credit to older and more experienced heads. The society will give a public debate, in connection with a few select declamations, on the night of the 25th inst. Query: "Which deserves the more honor, Columbus for discovering America, or Washington for preserving it." Public invited. Will open at 7:30. UNUS DE MULTIS.

BLACK-DRAUGHT tea cures Constipation.

SOUTH CLINTON.

Much to the delight of their many friends, Misses Ida McArthur and Anebelle Peterson, two of Taylor's Bridge best and most popular girls, spent last week visiting Mrs. A. D. Williamson and Mrs. Erskin Williamson.

His numerous friends will regret to learn that Mr. M. M. Killett is yet far from well. Both he and his most estimable wife have the profoundest sympathy of their large circle of friends in his suffering.

The Western Union of the Eastern Association held its last session with the church at Boykin's Chapel on the 28th, 29th and 30th of October. Good preaching, fine speaking, large crowds and abundant provisions were marked features of the occasion.

The spacious dwelling of Mr. Marsden Peterson was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 24th of October. NOVICE.

[This should have appeared last week.—ED.]

PLEASE COME.

Please come in and pay what you owe THE CAUCASIAN. We need it. What each individual subscriber owes is small in itself, but the aggregate is very large to us. THE CAUCASIAN will be lively this campaign. You should keep up with it.

McElree's Wine of Cardui and THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT are for sale by the following merchants

T. M. FERRELL, General Merchant, has exclusive sale of these celebrated Glasses in Clinton, N. C. Kelian & Moore, the only manufacturing Opticians in the South, At lanta, Ga.

OFFICIAL VOTE
—OF:—
Sampson County,
1892.

Townships.	Weaver,	Cleveland,	Harrison,	Grady,	Koonce,	Clark,	Carr,	Exum,	Ezzell,	White, P. P.	Robeson, P. P.	Cooper, dem.	Lucas, dem.	Fowler,	Howard,	Johnson,	Daniels,	Herring,	Boaman	McArthur,	Spell.	Majority.
South Clinton,	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	
Newton Grove,	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	
Honeycutt,	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	
Dismal,	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	
Clear Run,	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	
Halls,	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	
Clinton,	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	
Turkey,	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	
Franklin,	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	
Taylor's Bridge,	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	
Westbrook,	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	
Plain View,	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	
Piney Grove,	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	
Total,	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	3128	

PRESIDENT. GOVERNOR. SENATE. HOUSE. COMMONS. CONSTABLES ELECTED.

P. S.—Fifteen or twenty votes were cast for the State and National Prohibition nominees. Thirty-four votes were cast for Owen J. Herring for Register of Deeds.

The Testimonials

Published on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are as reliable and as worthy your confidence, as if they came from your best and most trusted neighbor. They state only the simple facts in regard to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, always within truth and reason.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

NOTICE.

We wish to secure back numbers of THE CAUCASIAN. The file was destroyed when the office was burned, and we are anxious to get one copy of each issue for several months back. Will some of our friends collect back numbers and bring them to us? We will pay you for the trouble. By doing this you will confer a favor on the editor.

TO-DAY

Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathatic.

Try BLACK-DRAUGHT tea for Dyspepsia.

How is Your Blood?

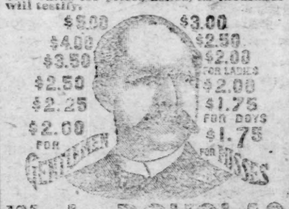
I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. WALLACE MANN, Mannville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.



Edgar Herring, Garland, N. C.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach Disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

FOR SALE.

A fine brood mare, (Sire "Tom Bacon," the noted thorough-bred racer). This animal, known as "Maud" in all the adjoining county, is high spirited, but remarkably gentle and a splendid traveller. We desire to sell this animal with buggy and harness. Apply to
MARION BUTLER.
Clinton, N. C.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

CAUCASIAN RELIEF FUND.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts opposite their names, as pioneer donations to assist THE CAUCASIAN in getting on its feet again, so that it may continue to fight for the cause of reform:

D. M. Kornegay,	$ 1.00
J. B. King,	0.25
Hillery Myers,	0.10
Lewis Sutton,	0.50
Everitte Peterson,	1.00
Salem Alliance, No. 600,	6.00
James H. Stott, (Wilson Co.)	1.00
J. E. Coleman,	0.50
Henry McNatt,	1.00
B. Matthews,	1.00
L. D. Coleman,	0.50
W. K. Pigford,	5.00
John Miller,	1.00
R. A. Peterson,	0.25
M. H. Byrd,	0.50
Reddon McKinzie,	0.25
Sam Simmons,	0.10
J. T. Hope,	0.25
W. H. Bradshaw,	0.25
W. P. Jones,	0.25
Robert Herring,	0.25
H. C. Giddens,	0.25
R. C. Fann,	0.60
B. A Parker,	0.25
I. E. Jones,	0.50
J. A. Carr,	0.50
Isham McLamb,	0.50
Collection by Mr. Jeff Cooper,	3.25
Collections by Mr. E. Sutton,	8.25
W. R. Sutton,	0.25
J. M. Marshburn,	1.00
Daniel Kornegay,	1.00
R. S. Musgrave,	0.25
Ezekiel Sutton,	0.50
J. D. Lindsay,	0.25
B. L. Sutton,	0.50
W. H. Darden,	1.00
W. R. Craddock,	0.10
J. C. Miller,	1.00
J. W. Sutton,	0.50
Jas. Hollingsworth,	0.25
J. H. Hudson,	0.25
Rufus Carr,	0.25
T. E. Howard,	0.50
J. H. Bryan,	0.25
Rufus A. Jernigan,	0.25
J. R. Lassiter,	0.25
Eureka Alliance,	2.00
A. D. Cooper,	1.00
G. W. Bullard,	1.00
E. B. Bullard,	0.50
G. L. Sikes,	1.00
J. H. Parker,	1.00
O. F. Herring,	1.00
T. M. Ferrell,	10.00
Collection by a friend, scrips containing names misplaced,	3.75
Smith Creek Alliance, No. 351,	5.00
Aurora Alliance, No. 1277,	2.07
C. L. Cook,	1.00
B. G. E. Daughtery,	0.50
Jno. B. Lee,	1.00
F. B. Lloyd, (Edgecombe Co.)	1.00
White Oak Alliance, No. 333,	5.00
Cool Spring Alliance, No. 754,	1.00
Rockfish Alliance, No. 846,	5.00
Wilson Alliance, No. 1316,	6.00

We are compelled to give the amounts handed in by Messrs. Cooper and Sutton in one entry, as the names are so indistinct that we can't make them out.

Other names and amounts will be published as they are sent in.

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

McELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI for Weak Nerves.

POLK MEMORIAL AND RELIEF FUND.

The following contributions have been received:

The Caucasian,	$ 10 00
Cabarrus Co Farmers' Alliance	5 00
Amos Johnson, Warsaw.	20
Smith Creek Alliance, No. 359,	5 00
Bland Alliance, No. 872.	3 00
Franklin Alliance, No. 718,	5 00
Goshen Alliance,	5 00
Rockfish Alliance, No. 846,	5.00

All contributions sent to this office will be published in the above list, and receipted for. Address,
THE CAUCASIAN,
Clinton, N. C.

McElree's Wine OF CARDUI for female diseases.

T. M. LEE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clinton, N. C.
Office on Main Street, opposite Court House. mch17—tf

W. R. ALLEN. W. T. DORTCH.
ALLEN & DORTCH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Goldsboro, N. C.
Will practice in Sampson county. feb27—tf

A. M. LEE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND DENTIST.
Office in Lee's Drug Store:
june7—1y

H. E. FAISON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office on Main Street.
Will practice in the courts of Sampson and adjoining counties. Also in Supreme Court. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. je7—1y

DR. CHAS. S. BOYEETE,
DENTIST,
Mount Olive, N. C.
Offers his services to the public. Charges moderate and work guaranteed. Office at Dr. Flower's old stand. my28—tf

DR. D. S. HARMON, RUSSIAN OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN & INVENTOR.
Rooms 2 and 3, Allen Building, Princess Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
No charge for examination of eyes. jy28—tf

FRANK BOYETTE, D. D. S.,
DENTISTRY.
Office on Main Street.
Offers his services to the people of Clinton and vicinity. Everything in the line of Dentistry done in the best style. Satisfaction guaranteed.
My terms are strictly cash. Don't ask me to vary from this rule.

FOR SALE!

One of the most attractive Residence Lots in Clinton—sixty feet front and three hundred feet deep, running from street to street. For particulars apply to
T. M. McKOY, JR.

"The Sales of
'Old Virginia'
Cheroots
Have reached 200,000 A DAY, and are CONSTANTLY INCREASING. They are made of Carefully Selected Leaf, and smoke Sweet to the End. FIVE for TEN CENTS." 26

We Have Returned With Lots of
CLOTHING!
Shoes, Hats, Dry-Goods, Notions, Etc.

Our Store is filled to the brim. It will be easy for you to make a selection in everything you want in our Line.

I'll Sell You Goods for Cash,
For Less than any other House this side of New York.

call on us if you want to Save your hard earned Money.

M. HANSTEIN,
KING HATTER AND CLOTHIER.

The Clinton Military Institute,
CLINTON, N. C.:
Fall Session Begins Monday, September 5th, 1892.

All Teachers have had Collegiate traininig, prepared especially for teaching
A Preparatory course a Specialty.

A special course in Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Telegraphy, Stenography and Type-writing.

VOCAL MUSIC AND CALISTHENICS FREE.

No additional cost for Classics.
Board, Washing, Lights, &c., $75.00 per five months.
Uniforms will cost $10.00, $11.25, $12.75 and $14.00.
Tuition for Day Pupils will be $1.00, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.00.
For further particulars address the Principal.

W. R. SKINNER,
CLINTON, N. C.

This space belongs to
T. M. FERRELL,
Corner Elm and Railroad Streets,
CLINTON, N. C.
For cheap bargains be sure to hunt him up when you come to town.

Washington
A watch-word such as [illegible] while there's an echo left to air.
THE WASHINGTON LIFE
Insurance Co.,
—OF:—
NEW YORK.
WITH ASSETS OF OVER
$15,000,000.
Is a Gigantic Monument to the Truth of its Prophecy.

Its bond and mortgage investments amount to more than 33 per cent. of the total assets.

These mortgages are first liens on real estate valued at $17,880,000.

But the strength of the Washington is in its conservative management. In times of depreciation no concern is felt by the holders of its policies

SAMUEL ADAMS,
SPECIAL DISTRICT AGENT,
DUSHAM, N. C.

Should you die to-day would the income from your estate support your family?

Does not Life Insurance offer the best opportunity of overcoming the disadvantages of an insufficient estate.

NOTICE!

In addition to my regular Stock of
Watches and Clocks,
And my Repairing Business and Agency for Sewing Machines, I have accepted the agency for the great Southern Music House of Ludden & Bates, of Savannah, Ga., for the sale of
PIANOS AND OGANS.
I sell the following well known and reliable makes: Mathushek, Sterling, Mason and Hamlin and Chickering.
A sample Sterling Piano and a Sterling Organ can be seen on exhibition at my place of business in Clinton. Call in and get my terms.
Yours, Truly,
jy9—tf H. B. GIDDEDS.

Notice

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Sampson county, rendered at the October term, 1892, in the case of W. L. Faison, cashier, and the Clinton Loan Association vs. James T. Powell and wife, Elizabeth, the undersigned commissioner of said court will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clinton, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1892, the following described tract of land, situated in said county of Sampson and in South Clinton township: Fully described in a mortgage deed made by the said Jas. T. Powell and wife, Elizabeth, to Jas. A. Ferrell, on the 2nd day of December, 1884, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Sampson county, in book 50, page 720, as in reference thereto will fully appear, and being the tract on which the said mortgagers do now reside, containing twenty-five acres, more or less.
D. B. NICHOLSON, Com.
October 6th, 1892.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Sampson county, rendered at the May term, 1892, in the case of the Clinton Loan Association and W. A. Dunn, Receiver, vs. E. Peterson, the undersigned, commissioner of said court, will sell for cash by public auction, at the courthouse door in Clinton, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1892, the following described tract or parcel of land, situated in the county of Sampson, in South Clinton township, beginning at the mouth of a big ditch on the run of Rowan swamp and runs up said ditch 42 west 18 poles, thence south, 50 west 41 poles to a stake, thence south 77 west 57 poles to a post oak, thence south 15 east 48 poles to the road, thence with the road south 88 west 16 poles, thence north 72½ west 29 poles, thence north 29½ west 30 poles to a stake, thence north 25 east 6 poles to a gum in the head of a small branch, thence down the run of the said branch about north 25 east 14 poles, thence north 29 west 50 poles, thence north 43 east 106 poles to the run of Rowan swamp, thence down said run about south 58 east 114 poles to the beginning, containing 87 acres, more or less, and being the land conveyed to A. F. Johnson, cashier of the Clinton Loan Association by mortgage deed dated January 23rd, 1885, and registered in book 58, page 880-881 Records of Sampson county.
D. B. NICHOLSON, Com.
October 6th, 1892.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS!

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Sallie A. Herring, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same, duly proven according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment.
AMOS M. HERRING, Adm'r.
HENRY E. FAISON, Attorney.
Oct. 22nd, 1892—3t.

REMOVAL

J. T. GREGORY
Has removed his Coloring Establishment from his old stand to his office on Sampson Street, next to the M. E. Church.
The great and original leader in low prices for men's clothes. Economy in cloth and money will force you to give him a call.
Latest Fashion-plates always on hand. [June 7th, 1yr.

Alliance Directory.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

President—H. L. Loucks, South Dakota.
Vice President—M. E. Clover, Cambridge, Kansas.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. H. Turner, Georgetown, D. C.
Lecturer—Mrs. Leonora M. Alvord, 220 North Capitol St., Washington, D. C.
Chaplain—J. M. Willetts, Kansas.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

C. W. Macune, Washington, D. C., Alonzo Wadall, Huron, South Dakota.
J. L. Tillman, Palmetto, Tennessee.

JUDICIARY.

R. C. Patty, Macon, Miss.
Isaac McCracken, Ozone, Ark.
A. E. Cole, Fowlerville, Mich.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Presidents of all the State organizations with L. L. Polk Ex-Officio Chairman.

STATE OFFICERS.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.

President—Marion Butler, Clinton, N. C.
Vice-President—col. T. B. Long, Asheville.
Secretary-Treasurer—W. S. Barnes, Raleigh, N. C.
Lecturer—J. S. Bell, Brassfown, N. C.
Steward—Geo. Wright, Glass, N. C.
Chaplain—Rev. E. Pope, Chalk Level, N. C.
Door-keeper—J. H. Tomlinson, Fayetteville N.
Assistant-Door-Keeper—H. E. King, Pendut, N. C.
Sergeant-at-Arms, J. S Holt, Chalk Level, N. C.
State Business Agent—W. H. Worth, Raleigh, N. C.
Lecturer Business Agent—J. A. Graham, Machpelah, N. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.

S. B. Alexander, Charlotte, Chairman; J. M. Mewborne, Kinston, N. C., J. S. Johnson, Ruffin, N.

STATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Elias Carr, A. Leazer, N. M. Culbert, M. G. Gregory, Wm. C. Connell.

NORTH CAROLINA REFORM PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Officers—J. L. Ramsey, President; Marion Butler, Vice-President; W. S Barnes, Secretary.

PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N C.
Caucasian.....Clinton, N. C.
Rural Home.....Wilson, "
Workman.....Salisbury, "
FARMERS' ADVOCATE.....Tarboro, "
Mountain Home Journal....Asheville, "
Alliance Sentinel.....Goldsboro, "
Country Life.....Trinity College, "
Mercury.....Hickory, "
Rattler.....Whitakers, "
Agricultural Bee.....Goldsboro, "
Columbus News.....Whiteville, "

Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY OFFICERS

Times and Places of Meeting.

EDGECOMBE, COUNTY.

J. C. Bellamy, President, J. B. Lloyd, Secretary, W. L. Barlow, Business Agent, Tarboro', meets quarterly 2nd Thursdays in January, April, July an l October.

OTTERS REEK, NO. 732.

M. H. Whitaker, President, R. W. Hearn Secretary, P. O. Sparta. Meets Saturday before 3rd Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock.

TOWN CREEK, NO. 753.

J. L. Horne, President, J. I. Lewis, Secretary. Meets 3rd Saturday in each month.

EXCELSIOR NO. 790.

A. D. Knight, President, L. D. Knight, Secretary Tarboro; meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays 3 p.m.

HICKORY FORK, NO. 1,033.

A. L. Manning, President, R. Howard, Secretary, P. O. Conkley; meets every 3rd Saturday at 2 o'clock.

PARTA, NO. 218.

P. D. Forbail, President, J. A. Davis Secretary, P. O. Sparta, meets 3rd Saturdays. 3 P. M.

MAPLE SWAMP, NO. 482.

J. R. Latham, President, J. S. Dixon Secretary, P. O. Whitakers, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

HITAKERS, NO. 483.

M. J. Battle, President, J. C Bellamy, Secretary P. O. Whitakers, meets 1st Thursdays.

COCOA, NO. 553

S. E. Cherry, President, . G. Cherry Secretary, P. O. Tarboro, meets 2 P. M., 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

TARBORO, NO. 913.

J. M. Lloyd, President, F. B. Lloyd, Secretary, Tarboro, meets 1st Thursday.

JUVENILE, NO. 1080.

Geo. Proctor, President, Miss Mary G. Worsley, Secretary, meets second Saturdays, 3 m.

BATTLEBORO.

J. E. Vick, President, No. 367—J. R Stewart, Secretary and Treasury. H. W Gorham. Business Agent. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

D. A. DARDEN, ALLIANCE.

M. J Bradley, President, Miss Lula Leggett, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridyys.

WRENDALE.

H. S. Bunn, President; A. Braswell Jr. Secretary. P. O. Battleboro.

CHURCHES.

CALVARY CHURCH.—Rev. George Hebbard Rector.

Sunday Services.—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8:00. Sunday School at 9.00. Brotherhood of S. Andrew Bible Class at 9.00. Matins at 10 30; Evensong at 8.00.

Holy days—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 6.00. Wednesdays—Evensong at 8:00; Fridays—Lector's Bible class at 8.00. All seats free and unappropriated.

The Rector will officiate at each of the following places at 3 o'clock in the afternoon: First Sunday—At S. Marys; Second Sunday at West Tarboro; Third Sunday at Lawrences; Fourth Sunday at Sparta.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. J. N. H. Summerell Pastor, services 1st, 2nd and 4th Sunday, morning and evening. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. D. H. Tuttle, Pastor. Sunday services 11 a. m., 7:15 p. m. Thursday 7 p. m.; Sunday School 9:30 p. m.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST.—Elder P. D. Gold Pastor, Services every 1st Saturday and Sunday.

SOCIETIES.

ODD FELLOWS.—Edgecombe Lodge No. 50, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening O. Williams N. G. J. H. Baker Jr. Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Welcome Lodge, No. 49, meets in Masonic Hall every Thursday nights at 8 o'clock. J. R. Gaskill, Chancellor Commander; W. A. Hart, Keeper of Records and Seal.

EQUITABLE LEAGUE.—Tarboro Court No. 6; meets 3rd and 3rd Wednesday evening in Masonic Hall. R. A. Watson C. J.; H. Morris, Jr. Secretary.

U. S. A. F.—B. F. Dawson, President; A. W. Parker, R. Secretary; B. C. Carlisle, Treasurer; Thos. E. Lowis, F. Secretary. Meets 3rd and 4th Friday evenings of each month.

LADIES OF HONOR.—Tar River Council No. 148 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday evenings. G. S. Lloyd Commander. H. T. Bass Sec'y.

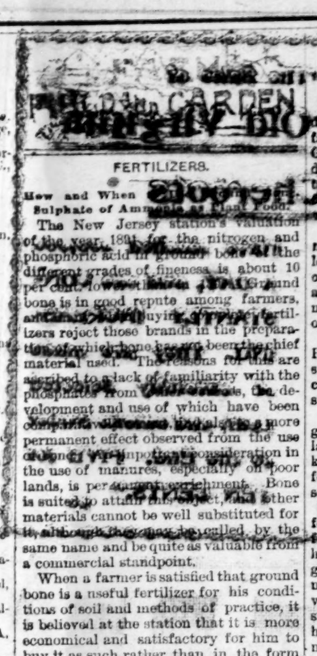
KNIGHTS OF HONOR.—Edgecombe Lodge No. 551 meet 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights. D. L. Williams, Dictator; B. F. Sprague, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. —Zanoah Lodge No. 235 meets 1 and 3rd Sundays, A. M., D. Lichtenstein, resident; Henry Morris, Sec'y.

FOR SALE!

One of the most attractive Residence Lots in Clinton—sixty feet front and three hundred feet deep, running from street to street For particulars apply to

T. M. McKOY, JR.



FERTILIZERS.

How and When to Use Sulphate of Ammonia as a Fertilizer.

The New Jersey station's valuation of the year, 1891, for the nitrogen and phosphoric acid in ground bone of the different grades of fineness is about 10 per cent. lower than in 1890. Ground bone is in good repute among farmers, and there is no buying of fertilizers reject those brands in the preparation of which bone has not been the chief material used. The reasons for this are ascribed to a lack of familiarity with the phosphates from other sources, the development and use of which have been comparatively recent, and also to a more permanent effect observed from the use of bone. Very important consideration in the use of manures, especially on poor lands, is permanent enrichment. Bone is suited to attain this object, and other materials cannot be well substituted for it, although they may be culled by the same name and be quite as valuable from a commercial standpoint.

When a farmer is satisfied that ground bone is a useful fertilizer for his conditions of soil and methods of practice, it is believed at the station that it is more economical and satisfactory for him to buy it as such rather than in the form of a complete fertilizer of which it forms the base; first, because the same kind and quality of fertilizing ingredients are much cheaper, and, second, because of a reasonable certainty that what is bought is really bone. As regards dissolved bone and superphosphates with potash, the samples examined at the New Jersey station this year were of good quality and with few exceptions fully up to their guarantee, which in connection with their selling price would seem to make them valuable substitutes for complete manures. So, in many cases (of which wheat is given as one), according to the station bulletin, the cheaper superphosphates with potash may be quite as effective for certain crops as a complete manure containing a low percentage of nitrogen.

Sulphate of ammonia is of special interest to the agriculturist, as, with the exception of Peruvian guano, it is the only commercial source of ammonia within the farmer's reach. It is prepared from the ammoniacal water, which is obtained in the manufacture of gas from coal. The sulphate, not being a complete manure, is seldom if ever applied alone, not even when in a course of rotation it follows a phosphatic manure. It is very useful when employed as an adjunct to the slow acting manures, it increases the vigor of the plants and enables them to take up more of the other kinds of food in a given time than they would or could otherwise do.

Sulphate of ammonia may be applied either as a top dressing or it may be worked in the soil just previous to the seeding of a crop. It is usually applied at the rate of 100 to 125 pounds per acre. Many farmers mix the sulphate with three or four times its bulk of loam in order to insure a more even distribution. Sulphate of ammonia is most largely employed on grain crops. Progressive farmers also use light dressings of the sulphate with fine effect on their grass lands, not only after the growth is well started in the spring, but again after mowing. Some farmers claim that it pays to top dress mangolds and similar crops with sulphate. Messrs. Lanes and Gilbert, in their famous field experiments, proved the efficiency of sulphate of ammonia as an adjunct of slow acting manures and in inviting plants to utilize quickly and more fully the manures within their reach. Their most noteworthy results were gained when the sulphate was applied to land that had been previously enriched for several years by the accumulation of mineral and other manuring. Their largest crops were obtained when mineral and nitrogenized manures were employed together.

Bee Cellars.

At a beekeepers' meeting, where the subject of wintering bees came up for discussion, Dr. Miller, who wants air for his bees, expressed a preference for a large cellar—one that gives sufficient space to place the hives without crowding. In his opinion the depth underground should be about eight feet. The entrance should be on the side where the general prevailing winds would not come. If on a side hill, let the entrance be where you can walk in on the level. It should have double doors.

President Taylor, commenting on Dr. Miller's remarks, said that the sun would penetrate through doors more readily than through the sides of the building, and the door, therefore, should not be where the sun would shine upon it very long. The north or east would be preferable and avoid the sun.

Dr. Mason, who considers that pure air is more needed in early spring than in winter, gave the dimensions of his cellar, which are 14 by 22 feet. In this he has wintered fifty colonies.

Wood Ashes as a Fertilizer.

The use of wood ashes as a fertilizer should be more generally understood. Hard wood ashes are much richer in potash than soft wood ashes and are relatively more valuable. Leached wood ashes are hardly worth more than the labor of spreading on the land as a rule, but on a light sandy soil they have a tendency to compact, which is an aid to its physical condition, but it does not act as a manure. Unleached wood ashes is almost a special fertilizer for all fruit crops and only needs the addition of a little nitrogenous manure to make it complete. They should never be mixed with such nitrogenous manure as hen manure and other animal excrements, for they start chemical action in consequence, the nitrogen is thrown off in the form of ammonia and is wasted. Unleached ashes form often a cheap source of potash.

The dairy commissioner of New Jersey says that upon investigation he has found that oleomargarine is almost universally used at the seaside resorts, such as Ocean Grove, Atlantic City and Long Branch. It was served up on the tables of the hotels and in the cottages as pure butter, and was brought in in trunks, hat boxes, wash hampers and the like to escape the eye of the law.

TO-DAY

Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathatic.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

AERATE YOUR MILK.

The New York Dairy Commissioner Tells How to Do It.

The New York state dairy commissioner recommends for milk aeration the simple apparatus shown in the illustration, and which may be manufactured and used by anybody. It is described as follows: Use a pail of usual diameter, of depth enough to hold two and one-half pails of milk; drill a row of one-sixteenth holes in the bottom around the outside three-eighths of an inch apart; make a hoop of band iron one inch in width and one-quarter of an inch thick, with a three-quarter inch square iron riveted to it on one side as an arm to slip through a standard.

MILK AERATOR.

This can be suspended over the can in several ways, but is usually used as follows: "Take a piece of 2 by 3 hard wood scantling (long enough to permit the pail being raised to a sufficient height above the can); cut a slot in the bottom so that it will slip on the handle of the can easily; cut another slot where the top of the can comes; through this pass an iron rod, hooked at one end so as to slip on to the top of the can, with a nut on the other end to tighten up against the stick; this will keep it in position; cut at least three square holes near the top end of the stick, so that the pail can be raised or lowered according to the wind.

Facts About Winter Dairying.

Who says that there is not money in winter dairying? The milk stations hereabout are now paying $1.40 and $1.50 per hundred pounds for milk delivered once a day. The value of cheap and efficacious food like silage now asserts itself, although some of the shipping stations claim not to accept milk derived from it. The cheese factories, that have now about all stopped operations for the season, where whole milk was received paid their patrons a dividend of over one dollar per hundred for milk for the past three months.

Dairymen patronizing cheese factories where they were allowed to skim at home and deliver the skimmed milk at the factory, laim to have made as hig'a as $1.50 per hundred, and even more, out of their milk.

Some months ago dairymen barely got seventy cents per hundred out of their milk, and now they are getting more than twice as much. Feed, of course, then was cheap, as the cattle grazed on a thousand hills, and the milk flow in the majority of cases was thrice what it is now.

To those who have not the conveniences for winter butter making here the milk shipping station offers a valuable substitute. To the patrons of this system the housewife is nearly exempt from the duties of dairy work, and the milk brings as much as could be obtained from butter making. In many cases also where there are poor butter makers at home the milk nets more than it could possibly be made to do through domestic manufacture.

The milk stations are especially valuable to the dairymen of this section in winter. They have done more to encourage and put on a solid basis winter dairying in central New York than any other agency, and we are glad that they have come to stay. These institutions exact of the producers clean, wholesome habits in the stable, and are splendid dairy educators in that way. Lucky is the dairyman at this period who has cows in milk and has a good grade of food on which to produce it.—George E. Newell, of New York, in American Cultivator.

Iowa Creameries.

The business has gradually extended until there is scarcely a county in the state that has not a creamery. There is not a county in the state but that is admirably adapted for the production of dairy products, both butter and cheese. In twenty-three counties in northeastern Iowa—bounded as follows: on the north by Minnesota, on the east by the Mississippi river, starting west on the south line of Clinton county, running west to Cedar county, north to Jones county, west to the west line of Linn county, north to Buchanan county, west to the west line of Grundy county, north to the Minnesota line—about three-fifths of the creamery butter of Iowa is made. There was shipped out from these counties for the year ending Oct. 1, 1891, 45,876,319 gross pounds of butter, and from the other sixty-six counties of Iowa 35,893,422 gross pounds of butter; total shipment for year ending Oct. 1, 1891, 81,774,661.—Dairy Commissioner Tupper.

A Difference.

How careful dairy writers, and especially printers of dairy papers, ought to be to get in the figures and decimal points so as to truly convey the meaning designed by the author. We make this note from reading a purported copy of some facts in Dr. Babcock's annual report in regard to using the small centrifuge. All through the reprint he is made to say the skimmilk tested 1 per cent. fat, when his own printed report says .1 of 1 per cent.—which is only one-tenth as much as the stupid or careless typo or proofreader makes it. The pity is that thousands of readers take the statement for truth just as it is printed.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Pretty girl bookkeepers are now a feature in many creameries.

What Can Be Done.

Last year Dairy Commissioner Brown, of New York, at a dairy meeting said: "We are keeping on twenty acres seventeen cows, four horses, hogs and chickens. All the fodder we use for that stock we raise on twenty acres. We keep Jersey cows that average 300 pounds of butter a year per cow and get about thirty cents per pound for the butter, or about ninety dollars per cow. After deducting all expenses there was a net profit of fifty-six dollars per head. We are using ensilage, and this is our second year. We make butter at a profit of sixteen cents a pound.

"We feed ensilage summer and winter. I do not know of any other means by which we could keep that number of stock on the land, except with a silo. We feed some grain. The past winter we fed three pounds of hay at noon, twenty pounds night and morning of ensilage, and three pounds of clover hay at night. We fed seven or eight pounds of grain with the ensilage twice a day. We cut our corn for the ensilage, and never put it in whole. We use the southern corn, and find the grain evenly distributed in the ensilage."

A nation with sixty-five million of highly civilized an intelligent people and six thousand million of natural wealth ought to have a sufficient basis for a circulating medium even if gold and silver were unknown materials.—*Ex.*

Sowing Wheat.

An Ohio farmer says in the New York World:

As a general rule I have found that early sown wheat seems to do the best, and where the ground is put into first-rate condition by a thorough plowing and harrowing, if the seeding is early, at least a fairly good crop will be the result. Of course we are liable to unfavorable seasons, when the best husbandry will not produce a good crop. Drilling is now the common method for seeding wheat, and the use of fertilizers has made the wheat crop a much more certain one than it was formerly, at a time when failures had become so common in this state as greatly to discourage many from attempting to raise it. Not less than 200 pounds of fertilizer should be used to the acre, and more would often be better. It is important for the young wheat to get a good start and acquire a vigorous growth of well rooted plants, so as to safely pass through the winter and spring. This early start is materially aided by the fertilizer, and its use is further required from the fact that most of our wheat lands are now more or less deficient in necessary elements that commercial manures adapted to the crop will supply. On well prepared ground about six pecks of clean seed to the acre will be enough, and if drilled in two inches deep during the last weeks of September, a renumerative crop may be reasonably expected.

Subsoiling.

According to a recent report from the Kansas state board of agriculture the theory and practice of subsoiling has been thoroughly and practically tested at Medicine Lodge, Kan., during the past summer by the United States government on grounds leased at that place for experiment purposes. About forty acres were plowed and subsoiled to a depth of eighteen inches and planted to cane. Another piece of ground was plowed the ordinary depth, but not subsoiled, and also planted to cane of the same variety. Both fields received the same care and cultivation. The grounds which were subsoiled yielded about eighteen tons of cane to the acre; while on the other ground, simply plowed, the best yield was only about ten tons.

Mr. Mohler, the secretary of the state board, recommends that farmers who intend to sow alfalfa should by all means subsoil. If the soil is upland it is all the more important. This plant sinks its roots down from five to ten or more feet into the subsoil, provided the hard and dry condition of the subsoil allows. It is this deep rooting which enables alfalfa to endure the severest drought, hot winds or any other calamitous thing that comes along. When a good stand of this plant is secured it will last for a generation or more, yielding valuable crops each year.

Truths Tersely Taught.

Manure in agriculture is money.
No man is too old to plant a tree.
Clean culture makes easy culture.
No kind of stock thrives without care
Kill the bug and you destroy its progeny.
Save the screenings of your crops to feed.
Make a fruit orchard of your poultry yard.
Make a garden of your farm as far as possible.
The better the feed the better the product.
Our soil grows poor as our streams become fertilized.
Corn will never go out of fashion as a food crop.—Southern Cultivator.

Clean Counting.

J. M. Smith keeps twelve cows on the unsalable cornstalks, small potatoes, carrots, beets, etc., that grow on his forty-five acre garden, and besides this he feeds quite a herd of Berkshire pigs partly on some of the pungent food he would not feed to cows or that the cows would not eat. To these he feeds some grain food he buys. The cows and hogs are fed, as it may be said, from the refuse of the $9,000 or $10,000 worth of "garden truck" he sells that are grown on the said forty-five acres of land.

How many farmers are there in Wisconsin who are feeding twelve cows on forty-five acres of land, even if they feed everything the land raises? Very few we fear.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Temperature for Bees.

Now that the bees are in the cellar the matter of temperature is all important. The Beekeepers' Review remarks that moisture has a great bearing on this point. The drier the air the lower the temperature may be without injurious results. If the atmosphere of a cellar is too moist, unslaked lime will absorb the moisture. The probabilities are that there are more cellars too moist than there are that are too dry for the welfare of the bees.

SECOND DECLARATION.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

Platform Adopted by the Confederated Industrial Organization at St. Louis, Mo., February 22, 24, 1892.

PREAMBLE.

This, the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation this declaration of union and independence. The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the Congress and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor boats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions.

The fruits of the toil of millions are bodily stolen to build up colossal fortunes, unprecedented in the history of the world, while their possessors despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—paupers and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two vast continents, and is taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

In this crisis of human affairs the intelligent working people and producers of the United States have come together in the name peace, order and society to defend their liberty, prosperity and justice.

We declae our union and independence. We assert our purpose to support the organization which represents our principles.

We charge that the controlling influences dominating the old political parties have allowed the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of plundered people with the uproar of sham battle over the tariff; so that corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, "watered stock" the demonetization of silver, and the oppression of usurers, may be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes and children on the altar of mammon; to destroy the hopes of the multitude in order to scare corruption funds from the great lords of plunder.

We assert that political organization, representing the political principles herein stated, is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain.

Assembled on the aniversary of the birth of the illustrious man who led the first great revolution on this continent against oppression, filled with the sentiments which actuated that great generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the "plain people," with whom it originated. Our doors are open to all points of the compass. We ask all honest men to join with and help us.

In order to restrain the extortions of aggregate capital, to drive the money-changers out of the temple, to form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity we do ordain and establish the following platform of principles:

First—We declare the union of the labor orces of the United States this day accomplished permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who created it. Every dollar taken for industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any one will not work, neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same, their enemies are identical.

PLATFORM.

First—We demand a national currency safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. provided, as set forth in the sub-Treasury plan of of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

b. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

c. We demand a graduated income tax

d. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all national and State revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

e. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

LAND.

Second—The land, including the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

TRANSPORTATION.

Third—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

PLATFORM

of the Nacona Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union adopted at Ocala, Fla. D. 7th, 1890.

1. We demand the abolition of national banks.

We demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several States, which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest not to exceed two per cent. per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

2. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and Congress to take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another, and we further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have; we further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes; we believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and States revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and national government control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuse now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

7. We demand that Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of each State.

Whereas, there is now a bill known as the sub-treasury bill in the hands of the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives which should have been reported and acted upon at the last session, and which if enacted into law would bring the financial relief so much needed by all classes and industries; therefore be it.

Resolved, that this national convention of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union do most respectfully and earnestly ask that bill be enacted into law as soon as possible, or some other measure that will carry out these principles and meet the necessities of the toiling masses.

FERTILIZERS FOR CORN.

Conclusions Drawn from Results Obtained at the Experiment Stations.

Potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid are recognized as the essential elements in all fertilizers and manures. Often it occurs with certain soils and crops that only one of these ingredients is essential. At the Kentucky state agricultural experiment station the results of trials with fertilizers on corn made it appear that only in those cases where potash was a chief ingredient was there any profitable use of a commercial fertilizer on corn.

At the Hatch experiment station, Massachusetts, similar trials were made last season, showing very much the same results under different conditions of soil and climate. In the Massachusetts experiments it was found that while soils differ widely in their requirements potash more often or more largely proves beneficial to corn than either nitrogen or phosphoric acid. As a rule, it also most largely increases the yield of both grain and stover, but its effect is greater on the latter. It is thought that the deficiency of many soils in potash may be accounted for from the fact that barnyard manures, as a rule, lack this ingredient, and farmers who use fertilizers have usually bought those rich in phosphoric acid, with little or no potash.

Taking all the experiments of the station into account, the grand average increase in hard corn and stover per acre is as follows: For potash, 11.3 bushels; stover, 1,308 pounds; for nitrogen, 4.7 bushels; stover 389 pounds; for phosphoric acid, 3.6 bushels; stover, 162 pounds. The increase due to potash, then, exceeded that due to nitrogen, as follows: Hard corn, 2.40 times; stover, 3.37 times. Over phosphoric acid the average increase was respectively: Hard corn, 3.14 times; stover, 8.05 times. It thus becomes evident that potash produces relatively more effect upon the yield of stover than upon that of grain, and that it greatly exceeds either nitrogen or phosphoric acid in this respect. Next to potash in its effect upon stover ranks nitrogen.

Of the following two mixtures either one is recommended by the station as a good fertilizer for an acre of corn: First—Muriate of potash, 175 pounds; dissolved bone black, 175 pounds; nitrate of soda, 100 pounds. Second—Wood ashes, 1,500 pounds; bone meal, 100 pounds; nitrate of soda, 100 pounds. Apply broadcast and harrow in.

Let each animal have a box stall. Let it be kept warm, dry, clean and well ventilated. The food manger so arranged as to be kept clean also; effect, less food consumed and more milk and butter produced than if cows lie out of doors and feed at straw stacks.

NASH COUNTY SUB-ALLIANCES.

Time and Places of Meeting.

MORNING STAR, NO. 377.

G. W. Stone, President, C. J. Willeford, Secretary, Nashville, N. C. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays each month.

TRAY. ——

——Pres., A. W. Battle, Sec., Nashville, N. C.

HARLEM.——

——Pres., T G Bunting, Sec., Dukes N. C.

PIG BASKET NO. 378.

W. H. Robbins, president, and Secretary, Nashville N.C. Meets 1st Saturday in each month.

BETHLEHEM, NO. —

Benj. Coggins—President, J. B. H. Boddie, Secretary, Nashvile, N. C. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month.

ASTALIA No. 454.

T. J. Braswell, President, J. W. Wheeless, Secretary, Castalia, N. C. Meets every 1st Saturday in each month.

SPRING HOPE.

H. D. Bowden, President, M. M. Johnson, Secretary, Springhope, N. C. Meets 4th Saturday at 2 p. m.

RED OAK, NO. 542

H. B. Jenkins President, secretary, J. E. Everett Red Oak N. C. Meets Saturday before the 4th Sunday.

DORTCH'S, NO. 211

W. B. Harper, President, T. E. Coley Secretary, Rocky Mount, N. C. Meets Saturday before the first Sunday in each month.

ATLANTI 602.

Pres, J A Joyner, Sec J w Joyner, Easons N Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month.

ROCKY MOUNT, NO. 619

W. R. Winstead, President, D. W. Thorpe, Secretary, Rocky Mount N. C. Meets every 2nd Saturday.

GOLD VALLEY, NO. 1870.

J. T. Baines, President, Stanhope N. C. S. H. Brantley, Secretary, Finch, N. C. Meets Saturday before the 2nd and 4th Sundays.

GROVE HILL, NO. 131.

J. Vincent Osborne, President, Unionhope N. C. William L. Greene, Secretary, Heflin N. C. Meets every 1st Saturday.

CHAPEL, NO. —

J. E. Daniel, President, Heflin, N. C. J. W. Driver Drywell, P. O. Meets 4th Saturdays at 2 p. m.

FREE UNION, NO. 379.

L. T. Strickland, President, Springhope N. C. J. L. Bryant, Secretary Unionhope N. C. Meets every 1st Saturday

MT. PLEASANT, O. 463.

R. Glover President, I. N. Glover, Secretary, Glover N. C. Meets Saturday before the 2nd and 4th Sundays.

STONY HILL, NO. 452.

C. S. Kemp, President, D. H. Finch, Secretary, Glover N. C. Meets every 3rd Saturday.

PEACH TREE, NO. 457.

S. S. Sykes, President, J. J. Marshbourne, Secretary Harrels, N. C. Meets 2nd Saturday night and 4th, Saturday at 1 p. m.

OAKLAND, NO. 661.

W. G. W. Stone, President, G. T. Baines, Secretary, Oakland N. C. Meets——

ROCKY SPRING, NO. 723

Jack Bissett, President, J. L. O'neals Secretary, Eatman's N. C. Meets Saturday before the 2nd and 4th Sundays.

OAK, NO. 751.

Pres J T Breadlove, Sec N A Davis. Meets 2nd and 3rd Saturdays at 2 o'clock p m.

GOLD MINE, NO. 775

Pres W T Sherwin, Sec Miles Bobbitt, Ita N C Meets Saturday before the 2nd and 4th Sunday in each month.

JOYNER, NO. 775.

Pres David Everett, Rocky Mount. Sec Geo Green, Elm City. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

BISSETTS NO. 777.

Pres J F Bissett, Secy W H High, Nelson Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays

APPONY, NO. 724.

J. P. Cooper, President, Nashville, Secretary, J. B. Joyner, Nashville, N. C. Meets Saturday before the 1st Sunday in each month.

UNNY [illegible], NO. 201 5.

W. R Winstead, President Cockrells, N. C. L. B. Ferrell, Secretary, Ferrell's N. C. Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays.

PRIDGEN HILL, NO. 1124.

J. L. Pridgen President, N. C., Winstead, Secretary, Toisnot, N. C. eets 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

SANDY CROSS, NO. 2149.

R. C. Dixon, President, J. J. Lindsay, Secretary, Cockerells N. C. Meets every 3rd Saturday at 2 p. m.

NEW HOPE, NO. 2048.

G. D. Langley, President, Geo. N. Langley, Secretary, Nashville N. C. Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 2 o'clock.

PINE VIEW, NO. 1205.

Alford Edwards, President, J. T. Fulford, Secretary Springhope N. C. Meets Friday night before the 2nd Sunday and Saturday night before the 4th Sunday in each month.

UNION HILL, NO. 856.

W. E. Mann, President, B. F. Dr ecretary Gold Rock, N. C. Meets 1st Saturday evening in each month.

BEAVER DAM, NO. 450.

A. L. Dozier, President, B. J. Archabald, Secretary, Gold Rock, N. C. Meets 2nd Saturday evening in each month.

NASH COUNTY ALLIANCE.

W. E. Winstead, President, Rocky Mount N. C. S. R. Marshbourne, Vice President Hunt's, N. C. H. Baines, Secretary Oakland N. C. L. A. Lloyd, Chaplain, and Lecturer Nashville N. C.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Railroads.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
Wilmington & Weldon Rail
AND BRANCHES
Condensed Schedule

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated	No. 23	
Apr 24 '92.	Daily	Daily
Lv Weldon..	1 20pm	4 [illegible]
Lv Rocky Mt	1 40pm	4 [illegible]
Ar Goldsboro..	*2 18pm	5 [illegible]
Lv Tarboro..	12 58am	6 00 pm
Lv Wilson....	2 18pm	6 00 pm
Lv Wilson....	*2 30pm	[illegible]
Lv Selma....	3 30pm	[illegible]
Ar Faye'ville	5 30pm	[illegible]